# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6119. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### A Terrible Condition of Affairs in France.

### The City of Paris Subjected to a Furious Bombardment.

### Fort Issy Summoned to Surrender and Refuses.

### Fierce Renewal of the Cannonading Along the Lines.

### Gen. Cluseret Dismissed from the War Department.

### The English Government Sustained on the Income-Tax Question.

#### VERSAILLES NEWS.

The Municipal Elections Over—Trouble at Lyons—The Prefect Wounded.

VERSAILLES, May 1—10 A. M.—In the Assembly today Minister PICARD stated that the municipal elections throughout France passed off quietly yesterday, except at Lyons, where the quarter in which the Mayor's office is located was invaded by a riotous crowd of men, partially armed. M. VALENTINE, Prefect of the Department, with the assistance of Gen. CAUBART, succeeded in restoring order, though not without a conflict, in which the former was wounded, but not dangerously. There was also a slight disturbance in the town of Thiers, Department of Puy-le-Dome, which was repressed. The Republican candidates were chosen at the elections in Lille. The provincial elections in all parts of France have resulted in the choice of Conservative Republicans.

Rapid Movements of Troops towards Paris—Millions Leaving the City—The Telegraph.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—A large number of troops moved towards Paris, today, as reinforcements to the army of investment. The editors of all the moderate journals in Paris have been prosecuted by order of the Commune, and are leaving the city as rapidly as possible. Private telegraphing in Paris is again entirely suspended.

#### AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Continuation of the Bombardment—The City Excited—A General Wounded—The Provisions Under Fire.

PARIS, May 1.—The firing last night was fearful and apparently utterly reckless. Nothing to compare with it has occurred since the commencement of the civil war. The city is greatly excited and alarmed, and groups of frightened people are collected in almost every street and avenue discussing the future of affairs. Gen. DUBARAIL replaces Gen. OKOLOWSKI, who has been wounded. Gen. OKOLOWSKI'S wound is a very severe one, and his recovery is doubtful. The delegates from the Masonic lodges of Paris have returned from Versailles unable to accomplish anything. They report that M. THIERS expresses the opinion that a peaceable arrangement with the Paris Commune is impossible.

Erection of Barricades—Commanding Guard Near Neuilly.

PARIS, Monday Afternoon, May 1, via LONDON—10½ o'clock P. M.—Abettes of barricades are building to completely encircle the city. Gen. WROBOLOSKI is now in command of the left bank of the Seine and the ports outside the walls. The delegates of the Freemasons were coldly received by THIERS, and returned to the city on foot. The Maeops take turns with the Nationals in guarding the banners of the Order on the ramparts, and do duty bravely under a terrible fire. There was cannonading and a musketry fire at Neuilly all through last night, but it has now stacked. The *Journal de Paris* says the Versaillists have evacuated Genneviliers.

#### DOWNFALL OF CLUSERET.

He is Dismissed from Office and Arrested—The Order of Arrest Revoked—His Successor.

PARIS, May 1.—TUESDAY.—Gen. CLUSERET has been dismissed from the office of Minister of War by the Commune, and is replaced by M. ROSSEL. The *Cri du Peuple* says Gen. CLUSERET has been arrested by order of the Executive Committee, with the approval of the Commune.

Afternoon.—The Commune has revoked the order for the arrest of Gen. CLUSERET.

VERSAILLES, May 1—10 A. M.—M. ROUHER, in accepting the incompetent Ministry of War, says he shall have need of the absolute cooperation of the Commune, the troops, and the people of Paris.

#### THE SIEGE OF FORT ISSY.

A Summons for the Garrison to Surrender—A Parley and a Refusal—The Bombardment Recommenced.

VERSAILLES, May 1—10 A. M.—Fort Issy was yesterday summoned to surrender by a flag of truce from the lines of the Versailles Army. The Communist garrison, in reply, asked for time for deliberation, which was accorded. The insurgent garrison of Fort Issy this morning displayed a flag of truce, and a party has been sent forward from the Government lines to convey the terms upon which the surrender of the fort will be accepted.

7 P. M.—The negotiations for the surrender of Fort Issy failed. The bombardment was recommenced and is now very violent. Gen. LA CECILLA is in command at Fort Issy.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The San Juan Negotiations and the Budget—The Government Sustained.

LONDON, May 1.—Earl GRANVILLE, in the House of Lords, to-night, declined to answer a question respecting the state of the negotiations for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question with the United States. Lord GRANVILLE stated that the Government was under the obligation of secrecy until the treaty ratifications were exchanged.

In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on the Budget was resumed.

Mr. WM. H. SMITH, member for Westminster, moved a resolve that, in the opinion of the House, it is inexpedient to increase the rate of taxation on incomes. He argued to show that the additional burden would fall exclusively on small incomes.

Mr. LINDELL, member for Northumberland, seconded the motion, and endeavored to prove that the reasoning of the Government was deceptive.

Messrs. HARCOURT and HENLEY made bitter attacks on the Budget. Mr. LOWE defended it. He said the Government had presented the best available substitute for the imposts rejected by the House. He hoped the new attempt to satisfy the House would meet with a better reception. Mr. THOMAS BARING renewed the attack, and Mr. GLADSTONE replied, showing that the measures now proposed were identical with those offered by the Conservatives three years ago.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that among other proposals of the original Budget, the Government intended to stand by the project for raising money by terminable annuities.

Mr. DISRAELI said that valuable as was the income tax as a source of revenue, the Government should not depend on direct taxation alone. He denied the identity of the present measures with those formerly proposed by the Conservatives.

A vote was then taken, and resulted in the defeat of the resolve against the increase of the income tax.

Opening of the Kensington Exhibition.

LONDON, May 1.—The State opening of the London International Exhibition at Kensington, by the Prince of WALES and the Princess CHRISTIAN, took place today. The inaugural ceremonies were followed by a grand international concert, given at the Royal Albert Hall.

#### GERMAN PEACE REJOICINGS.

Jubilees in Pittsburg, Penn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Detroit, and other Western Cities.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 1.—The German Peace Jubilee in this city today was a great success. Several triumphal arches were thrown across the principal streets, and the houses were profusely decorated with German and United States flags. The procession was one hour in passing a given point, and included military, Turners' singing societies, and delegations of the various trades. Business was partially suspended.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—The demonstration today in this city over the German victories and return of peace was a grand affair. The process of decorating the buildings commenced last night, and this morning the city presented a magnificent appearance. German and American colors were displayed from almost every building on High and Third streets. Evergreens, wreaths and flowers were intermingled with these, and portraits of victorious German heroes everywhere visible. Large delegations were present from Lancaster, Newark, Delaware and other neighboring cities. The procession moved through the streets about 10 o'clock, and was about fifty minutes passing a given point. It was composed of the different German musical and benevolent societies; of wagons representing the various manufacturing interests of the city in operation; of wagons filled with masons and elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers; of the Fire Department, and of citizens in carriages. The route of procession ended at the City Park. Here also the remainder of the programmes, which consisted of music and speeches, was finished.

GOV. HAYES was the first speaker. He said, that if he were commissioned to speak for the citizens of Ohio he would say they rejoiced with the German-Americans in the peace that dawns upon the fatherland, and they hoped this peace will soon extend to all other countries. He said the people of Ohio were glad the fatherland has this day to celebrate, and closed by saying that he hoped BISMARCK was right when he said: "No man living would live long enough to see Germany engaged in another war." Prince VON LEINAR, of King WILLIAM'S staff, was the next speaker. After expressing thanks for the courtesy shown him, he said he was glad to know that the Germans of America still had that affection for the fatherland while they had such an attachment for their new homes. He closed by proposing three cheers for the United States of America. Many other speeches were made. This demonstration has been the grandest seen in this city since the day when the remains of President LINCOLN passed through in 1865.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—The German peace celebration here today is a grand affair. The city is decorated profusely with flags and evergreens. The procession is two miles in length, and includes the various German societies and representatives of the trades. There will be speaking at Woodland Garden, and the festivities will close with fire-works and a ball.

DETROIT, May 1.—The German public festival today was the greatest demonstration of the kind ever undertaken in Detroit. The streets along which the procession passed and the German quarters were profusely and elegantly decorated. Business was generally suspended. The procession moved at 11 o'clock, and occupied an hour and a half in passing. After the procession the immense throng assembled in the grand circus, where addresses were made by distinguished German citizens. The festivities were continued to-night in the different halls. Everything passed off pleasantly. No accidents are reported.

MADISON, Wis., May 1.—The peace jubilee held here Saturday night in honor of the victory won by the German troops and for united Germany, was a perfect success. Over 800 torches were carried in the procession, which moved amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and music by the bands. There was a fine display of fire-works, and many residences and business houses were illuminated. At the speech-house near the Journal office speeches were made by many prominent citizens, both American and German.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSE.

Continued Widening of the Break—Damage to the Sugar Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Several hundred persons went on an excursion to the Bonnet Carré Crevasse, yesterday. The levee on either side is still giving way, although unremitting efforts are made to stop the further spread of the crevasse. The roar of the current at the break can be heard at the distance of more than a mile. Well-informed planters estimate that the loss to the sugar crop will exceed 30,000 hogsheads.

#### THE SOUTH.

Municipal Election in Raleigh, N. C.—Decisions on Liability of Bankrupts to Taxation.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, a Holden Republican, was elected Mayor of this city today by the Democrats. The strength of the Republican Party, including a majority of the negroes, supported C. L. HARRIS, also a Holden Republican. The Mayor elect is a brother of Mrs. Gov. HOLDEN....Ex-Gov. MANLY died in this city this afternoon, age about seventy-five.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—In the United States Circuit Court today, in the case of the Government *vs.* R. C. LARKE, a physician, who refused to pay his Government license on the ground that he was a bankrupt, and consequently not liable, Judges EMMONS and WITHEY decided that being bankrupt does not exempt him from a license tax....A hail-storm yesterday did considerable damage in North Mississippi.

#### CUBA.

Swords and Coffee—Duel Between Two Judges and a Social Breakfast After—Other Duels on the Tapis.

HAVANA, May 1.—A quarrel arose on Saturday in the hall of the Supreme Court, during which Judge SUTTAN slapped the face of Judge VASQUEZ QUIJERO, whom Judge QUIJERO challenged Judge SUTTAN. This morning they fought a duel with swords, in which both received slight wounds, after which they adjourned and took breakfast. The civil authorities are investigating the matter. Other duels are on the tapis.

#### CANADA.

Free Non-Sectarian Schools in New-Brunswick—A Lumber Boom Broken.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 1.—The Government School bill, securing non-sectarian free schools throughout the Province, to be supported by direct taxation, levied partly on property and partly by a poll-tax, has passed in committee by a considerable majority.

ARNPRIOR, Ontario, May 1.—The Government boom broke early on Sunday morning, and about 3,000 logs and 5,000 pieces of timber are scattered over the lake. The timber belongs to three different owners—ROCHESTER, MCFARLANE and HOLIDAY.

#### THE WEST.

Accident to the Cleveland Water-Works Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—On Saturday evening a break, caused by a pressure of gas, occurred in the water-works tunnel, at a point about 400 feet from the outer end. The gas forced the water in at the bottom with such violence as to drive it through the pores of the hard brick, and with a noise like blowing off steam. The men, tools and donkeys were got out of the tunnel, which is now nearly full of water. Operations will be suspended a few days, to await developments.

Mails-Not Stolen in Cincinnati—The Times and Chronicle—Sent Mr. Harris Cannel—An Editor to Take Orders.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—The case of PETER SCHWAB, upon a charge of stuffing a ballot-box at the election of L. D. CAMPBELL, was called up at Hamilton today before the Justice of the Peace, and the prosecuting attorney did not appear. RICHARD COLE, who made the affidavit for the arrest of SCHWAB, stated that the parties who gave him the information declined to substantiate it on oath. The case was dismissed, and SCHWAB was discharged.... The *Times* and *Chronicle* consolidated made its first appearance this afternoon. It is under the same management as the *Chronicle*.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—The Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be opened for navigation on the 6th inst....JAMES F. CONOVER has retired from the editorship of the *Advertiser & Tribune* in order to assume the duties of the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The Minnesota State Bond Arbitration.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—A citizens' meeting was held this morning for the purpose of securing a full vote for the State bond arbitration question, which is to be voted on throughout the State to-morrow. This meeting was composed of our most prominent and wealthy citizens, and indicated that St. Paul will cast a large majority for this plan of settling, which will clear Minnesota of the odious bond question.

New-Mexico Republican Convention—Col. Chaves Nominated for Delegate—Gen. Granger.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, May 1.—The Republican Territorial Convention, held in this city on Saturday, was attended largely. Col. J. F. CHAVES was nominated for the fourth time Delegate to Congress. There was but one ballot, and the vote stood 44 to 28. Subsequently the nomination of Col. CHAVES was made unanimous. The Convention indorsed the Administration, and adopted a resolution unanimously in favor of a State organization. Ex-Gov. ARNY was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee....Gen. GORDON GRANGER arrived here on Saturday to assume command of the Military District of New-Mexico.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis for the Twenty-four Hours Ending 7 1-2 P. M. Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 1—7½ P. M.—The barometer has remained nearly stationary, with decided increase in temperature and westerly winds on the California coast. The pressure has risen with falling temperature at the Rocky Mountain stations. Very variable weather prevailed over the United States on Sunday, with decided rain in Tennessee and Virginia. The barometer is now lowest in Western Missouri, and is falling on the lower Mississippi. The temperature has fallen considerably at St. Louis. North-east winds prevail from Lake Erie to Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a severe storm is gathering in Missouri, and that falling barometer, with north-east winds, will continue to prevail on the lakes, and south-east and south-west winds in the Gulf States, with threatening and rainy weather in the Central Mississippi Valley. On the Atlantic coast the weather, on Tuesday, will probably be variable, with occasional rains and increased cloudiness in the Middle and Southern States.

Meteorological Report from Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 1.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.90; change since 1 P. M., thermometer, 30°; change since 1 P. M., relative humidity, .98; wind west; velocity of wind, 20 miles per hour.

The entire country, except the Summit, was covered with clouds, and in nearly every direction they conformed with the contour of the mountains. As we stood upon the border of the plateau near the house, we could see our shadows, surrounded by a glow of light, on the silvery sea of mist.

#### THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Hot Weather—A Loan, Hard Ride—Strike of Steam-ship Firemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The weather is hot and dry, and the prospect for a good crop is not improving....EUGENE WEBB, in Agricultural Park, Sacramento, yesterday, rode 100 miles on horseback in four hours and thirty-four minutes. He agreed to perform the feat in four hours and forty minutes for a purse of $1,000....The firemen of the steamers belonging to the California and Pacific Railroad Company, formerly owned by the California Steam-ship Navigation Company, struck for an advance of wages today. They were receiving $40 a month and found, and demanded $60. The advance was refused by the Company, and new hands were at once secured at the old rates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDS-BERNARD have been declared bankrupt on their petition. The total amount of their liabilities is $60,000, including nearly $9,000 due to the estate of the late PETER RICHARDS, of which Mrs. BERNARD is executrix.

## WASHINGTON.

### Claims Against Spain Growing Out of the Cuban Revolt.

### The Cabinet—Homesteads Within Land Grants—The Supreme Court and the Legal-Tender Act—Constitutionality of the Law Maintained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The formalities necessary to be arranged to carry out the convention made last Winter with Spain by Gen. SICKLES for a commission to sit in this city for the determination of the claims of American citizens against the Spanish Government, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba are being pushed rapidly forward. The time for the meeting will be fixed at as early a date as possible. This Commission will be unlike the Mexican Commission in this, that there are no counter claims to be brought against this Government.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Information was received here today that the condition of Secretary BELKNAP'S child, which is sick at Cincinnati, had slightly changed for the better. Gen. BELKNAP will not be here to-morrow. By a mistake, last night's dispatch makes the holding of a Cabinet meeting to-morrow dependent on his return. Instead, it is the arrangements for the execution of the KUKLUX law that await his presence. Secretary ROBESON, who has been absent for some time, returned today. Postmaster-General CRESWELL was expected to-night. Secretary BOUTWELL will not be here before Thursday, if even then.

ABANDONED HOMESTEAD AND RAILROAD GRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has reversed a decision made by Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office WILSON in relation to abandoned homestead lands within the limits of public land-grants to railroads. It appears that there are a great many instances in which lands presumpted under the Homestead laws, at the time when railroads grants were made by Congress, have since been abandoned, and the railroads have set up a claim to them. The Secretary decides that since these lands were not included in the grants, and the railroads did not then expect to receive them, that they revert to the Government, as with other abandoned homestead rights. Mr. WILSON, before he went out of the office, sent up for the approval of the Secretary, a characteristic opinion in favor of the railroads.

GEN. CUSHING AND THE HIGH COMMISSION.

There is some little curiosity expressed here to know how Gen. CUSHING will like the imputation by one of your contemporaries of being the author of an article which appeared, not intended to be believed, regarding the work of the High Commission, published in a Sunday paper here. Doubtless the author of the article will be as much surprised at finding his attempt to be funny taken as a correct foreshadowing of the provisions of the treaty.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A large number of people—lawyers for the most part—were present at the Supreme Court room today, to hear the expected decision of the Court in the legal-tender cases. The judgments only were declared, and the opinions remain to be rendered hereafter. There was less interest manifested than there would have been, but for the understanding from the time the subject was reopened that the former judgment of the Court would be reversed, and the subsequent revelation of the secrets of the consultation-room, which receives severe criticism.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A PRESENT FROM THE SULTAN.

BALTASSINI REVENDI, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires in this City, received from the Sultan today a magnificent carpet, manufactured expressly as a gift for this Government, and designed for the East Room of the Executive Mansion. In accordance with his instructions, he has by letter informed the President, through the Secretary of State, of the desire of the Sultan to make the present as a testimonial of the friendly feelings entertained by the Sublime Porte toward the Government and people of the United States, and has been officially notified of its acceptance. The carpet was made at the Imperial factory, and was a complete year in preparation. Red and blue are the prevailing colors. It weighs 1,000 pounds. Competent judges say it is worth from $9,000 to $10,000. It is woven in one piece, and was this afternoon put on the floor of the East Room.

THE FORT CRAIG CLAIM SETTLED.

The United States and Mexican Commission today allowed $14,900 in satisfaction of the claim of the heirs of ALMENDARIS to the land and reservation on which Fort Craig, in New-Mexico, is situated.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claim Commission came today heard the cases of HUMPHREYS J. GREEN, for cattle taken by Gen. GRANT'S troops; LEVI PARKER and SETH and CYRUS OSBORN, for farm property and produce used by the Army, and LEWIS G. GREENLEE, presenting claims of similar character. All these persons are from Virginia. A partial hearing was also had in the case of PHILIP EVERETT, of Columbia, S. C., whose property, consisting of bonds, bank notes, jewelry and tobacco, was captured by Gen. BUTLER'S Fleet-boat, in the James River, in 1864, while the owner, with several companions, was endeavoring to make his way to Baltimore in a schooner. The property was confiscated and sold, and the proceeds were applied to military purposes by Gen. BUTLER, as alleged by claimant. It is the intention of the Commission shortly to distribute printed lists of all claimants, to be bulletined at the Post-offices in the Southern States, for the purpose of throwing additional light on the loyalty of the multiplying claimants. The following cases are set for to-morrow: ALFRED GARDINER, of Maryland, for the use and loss of the steamer *Gypsey* on the Potomac River and thereabouts, $19,000; SAMUEL E. and JOSEPH NICHOLS, Piedmont, Va., raising and farm products used by the Army, $2,975 50; NELSON CONNOR, colored, now of Washington, farm products and mules taken from him near Alexandria, $1,040; REUBEN J. TYLER, Falls Church, Va., farm products used by the Army, $304.

PUBLIC LANDS AND MINING CLAIMS.

About two years ago a case was presented to the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the Fair Play Land District, in Colorado, in which, on Jan. 27, 1869, application was filed by the Pioneer Gold Mining Company, of California, for patents upon the Parsonage and Andes lodes, but against which adverse claims were filed by JAMES LUTTRELL before the expiration of the legal notice. Accordingly, under the sixth section of the Mining act, the Commissioner, on the 23d of June, 1869, suspended said applications for patents until an adjudication of the rights of possession was had in the Territorial Courts, ruling that the adverse claimant should commence suit, but which, after the expiration of more than a year, he failed to do. Inasmuch as the Mining act does not prescribe the time within which suit in such cases shall be commenced, the Commissioner submitted the case to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions, who has decided in effect that neither the sixth nor any other section of the Mining act prescribes the time within which, or the party by whom, such proceedings in the Courts shall be initiated; that, in the case presented, LUTTRELL, though duly notified in July, 1867, had taken no steps to assert his rights in the Courts, at the August term of 1870; that, in absence of a specified period in the statute, only a reasonable time can be claimed by the adverse claimant in which to commence this suit; that his failure to do so in such time should be considered as waiving his claim, and that such time having elapsed without any action on LUTTRELL'S part, the case should be disposed of without delay.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims, today, judgments were rendered in favor of the claimants of proceeds of captured cotton as follows: MICHAEL BOLEY, $1,397; FREDERICK CHANTERET, $1,068; JOHANNES MOULTON, $6,119. JOHN J. WEED, heretofore suspended, was today, on a hearing, restored to practice as an attorney in this Court, having adduced new and satisfactory evidence in relation to the charges against him.

AN OLD COTTON CASE REOPENED.

Assistant Attorney-General TALBOT today moved for a new trial of the case of KLEIN, administrator of WILSON, against United States, and argument was commenced upon the motion. This large suit was brought for the recovery of the proceeds of some 970 bales of cotton, which were seized by the Confederate military authorities, and used in the fortifications of Vicksburg, and afterward captured and sold by the United States authorities. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs two years ago, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, which has not been decided. The motion for a new trial is now made under the act of June 25, 1868, on the ground that new evidence in the case has been discovered.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### Over Six Millions Reduction—Statement for the Month of April.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The public debt statement shows a reduction during April of $6,124,093; coin balance, $106,483,979; currency balance, $12,795,360; coin certificates, $20,468,500.

RECAPITULATION.

*Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds at six per cent. | $1,487,881,250 00 |
| Bonds at five per cent. | 214,567,500 00 |
| Principal | $1,702,448,750 00 |
| Interest | 25,622,004 00 |
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.* | |
| Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent. | $370,000 00 |
| Navy pension fund at three per cent. | 14,000,000 00 |
| Certificates at three per cent. | 16,046,000 00 |
| Principal | $30,416,000 00 |
| Interest | 260,166 66 |
| *Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.* | |
| Principal | $3,686,012 20 |
| Interest | 408,000 91 |
| *Debt Bearing No Interest.* | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes | $356,020,260 00 |
| National currency | 45,720,574 00 |
| Coin certificates | 20,468,500 00 |
| Principal | $417,187,334 00 |
| Unclaimed interest | 6,322 13 |
| Total debt principal | $2,073,556,590 20 |
| Interest | 26,296,493 04 |
| Total | $2,422,534,083 24 |
| Cash in the Treasury, coin | $106,483,979 24 |
| Cash in the Treasury, currency | 12,795,360 00 |
| Total | $119,279,339 27 |
| Debt less cash in the Treasury May 1, 1871 | $2,303,254,743 97 |
| Debt less cash in the Treasury April 1, 1871 | 2,309,377,836 97 |
| Decrease of debt during the past month | $6,124,093 12 |
| Decrease debt since March 1, 1871 | 17,138,309 70 |
| Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871 | 234,754,412 20 |
| *Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies.* | |
| Principal outstanding | $64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued but not paid | 1,258,276 64 |
| Interest paid by United States | 10,752,810 48 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails | 2,931,198 64 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 7,821,711 81 |

The payments by warrant during April, exclusive of the public debt, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| War | $2,608,698 32 |
| Navy | 1,175,892 71 |
| Interior | 3,377,268 11 |
| Civil and miscellaneous | 6,130,029 77 |
| Total | $13,441,888 11 |

The subscriptions to the new loan today were $618,000; the internal revenue receipts were $1,093,000.

DISHONORED INTEREST.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. RICHARDSON, has opened an important tabular statement, showing the public debt on March 1, 1869, and the monthly decrease from that time to May 1, 1871, together with the present amount of interest charge, and the monthly reduction in the interest charge, from which it appears that the monthly interest on the public debt at this date is $2,459,989 17, less by $1,078,309 39 than it was March 1, 1869.

CANCELED BONDS.

The impression seems to have obtained circulation that the bonds purchased by the Treasury Department have not been destroyed. To correct this idea, the statement published today contains the following note, which has not appeared in any previous statement. The public bonded debt has been reduced by the amount of those bonds, which have ceased to bear interest, and have been canceled and destroyed. There have also been paid in coin, and canceled and destroyed, other bonds to the amount of $6,160,000, which matured Jan. 1, 1871.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

### Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Acts Affirmed—Important Decision Given Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—There was a large number of the members of the Bar present at the Supreme Court Chambers today, including Solicitor-General BRISTOW and Senators TRUMBULL and COLE, as it was known the Court would announce many opinions prepared during the week's recess, previous to adjourning until each of October next. All the Judges were on the Bench, with the exception of Mr. Justice NELSON, who is absent from the city. The Chief-Justice retired at about 2 o'clock. None of the opinions were announced by him. At 2 o'clock Mr. Justice CLIFFORD read a brief paper in the legal-tender cases of KNOX *vs.* LEE and PARKER *vs.* DAVIS, as follows:

In these two cases two questions were therefore directed to be argued, namely: First—Is the act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? Second—Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? These questions have been considered by the Court, and both have been decided in the affirmative. The decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of PARKER *vs.* DAVIS is therefore affirmed, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas in the other case is also affirmed.

The Chief-Justice, with Associate Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and FIELD, dissent from the majority of the Court upon both propositions and the result, holding that the act of Congress, so far as applicable to contracts made before the passage, is repugnant to the Constitution and void, and also that it is inoperant to the Constitution and void, so far as applicable to contracts made since its passage. The opinion of the Court, and the reasons for dissent will be read before the close of the adjourned term.

In DUNNING against SEARS and others, two cases from the Supreme Court of Michigan, the contracts were for the delivery of a specified weight of gold, solvable as coined money. The Court below held that they were discharged by the payment of Treasury notes equivalent in market value to the value of coined money of the stipulated weight of pure gold. This Court reverses that judgment, holding that it should have been entered for coined dollars and parts of dollars, in accordance with the decision in BRONSON *vs.* RHODES and BUTLER *vs.* HOREWITZ (7 Wall., 258 and 268.) Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion. In BOURNICOT against the United States, the question was whether the revenue tax on the claimant's tobacco was legally laid; the claimants being persons within the Indian country. The Court sustain the tax, and say that the act extends the revenue laws over the Indian Territories only as to liquors and tobacco. In all other respects the Indians are exempt. As regards these articles only, the same duties are exacted as from our own citizens. The burden must, from somewhere, be borne. Revenue is indispensable to meet the public necessities. Is it unreasonable that this small portion of it should fall upon the Indians? The frauds that might otherwise be perpetrated there by others, with and without the guise of Indian names, and simulated ownership, is also a consideration not without weight. No imputation is made, say the Court, upon the claimants. In a case not free from doubt and difficulty they acted under an honest misapprehension of their legal right. The judgment below was affirmed. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. Justices DAVIS and BRADLEY dissented.

In the case of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company against HAIN, the question was whether the Courts of this District had jurisdiction to try the action, which was for personal injuries to the plaintiff. The decision is, (and in respect of it the Court entertains no doubt,) that, by the acts of Congress relative to the affairs of the railroad in the District of Columbia, the Company is made liable here, the same as if in an independent corporation of the District. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

A number of other cases of minor importance were decided. The civil rights case from Kentucky, the case involving the constitutionality of Mr. DRAKE'S amendment against the considerations of the effect of pardon and amnesty in cases under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, certain gold contract cases, and certain slave contract cases, go over to the adjourned term for decision.

#### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Murder Discovered in Missouri Manacres in Milwaukee—Attempting to Conceal their Work—Other Crimes—Killed by a Block from a Circular Saw.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—The Moberly (Mo.) *Monitor* says the particulars of a horrible murder in that vicinity are being brought to light. It appears that two travelers passed through Middletown, Monroe County, last January, and it is believed that one of them murdered the other in order to obtain possession of his property, and burned up the body, as some small pieces of bone have been found in the remains of a fire, and the property of the supposed victim has been discovered in the possession of the man who was with the missing man at the time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—CHARLES MCKENZIE, the young man reported as having been killed by a railway train near Wauwatosa, appears to have been murdered by the inmates of the "Hyde Park House," a house of ill-fame, and it seems that his body was placed near the track after death. The suspected murderers have been arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—EDWARD MAY, an old resident of this place, was severely injured this morning in an affray with two men named SMITH. The trouble grew out of the permanent attentions of one of the former to MAY'S daughter, after having been forbidden her society.... This morning, at about 9 o'clock, a gentleman shopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name as S. A. STRICKLER, Tottenness, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. No cause is assigned for the deed.

BOSTON, May 1.—THOMAS K. EARLE, of Worcester, was arrested in Salem, yesterday, and held to bail in $15,000, on a charge of attempting to kidnap his children from their mother, who had previously obtained a divorce from him. GIFFORD, his accomplice, was held in $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—RUFUS WATERMAN died in Woonsocket, yesterday, in consequence of being struck by a block thrown by a circular saw on Saturday.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Dr. A. COBB, who eloped with his pupil, MARY L. DOW, from Wilton, Me., was tracked over by the Police authorities to the custody of the father of his victim, and left this afternoon for home.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—There were five suicides the past two days. No self-destroyer left a letter assigning a cause.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—An affray occurred yesterday between JAMES VINCE and PHILLIP LAMBERTAUX in which the latter was shot and killed. VINCE was arrested. Later in the evening a difficulty between two colored men, JOHN STEVENS and ISAAC JACKSON, resulted in the fatal stabbing of JACKSON who died in fifteen minutes after the infliction of the wound. STEVENS was arrested.

### The Hartford Chief of Police in Trouble—Arrested Pleading Counterfeit Money—Rescued of an Alleged Murderer.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Charges were today preferred against Chief of Police CHAMBERLAIN, of this city, for writing indecent letters to a woman in Norwich, and the Chief is called upon to answer at a hearing before the Police Commissioners on the 15th inst. JOHN, JOSEPH and JAMES FORSYTHE, brothers, were arrested on Tariffville today by Sheriff RUSSELL, of this city, charged with passing counterfeit money. JOSEPH gave bail in $700 to appear at the United States Court, and the others went to jail. They are desperate characters. Two of them were previously under bonds to answer to charges of various depredations in Tariffville and vicinity. One of them shot a man a few months ago, but got clear on a plea of self-defense. They were armed with loaded revolvers when arrested, but were disarmed by officers before they could make serious resistance.

BANGOR, Me., May 1.—ELDRIDGE REED, of Medway, who was arrested and discharged for want of evidence last Fall, on suspicion of murdering JOHN RAY, of that place, who disappeared last September, and whose body was afterwards found secreted on an island, has been rearrested, and after an examination today was fully committed to await trial in August next. He was accused by deceased of improper intimacy with his wife, and she is supposed to be implicated in the affair.

### The Scotland Homicide—Leonard Discharged—More Murders in Illinois—A Terrible Mail-Sparse—A Vessel Burnt.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—The Grand Jury of this city have failed to find an indictment against P. A. LEONARD, for the killing of Dr. SCANLAND, his brother-in-law, and he was discharged from custody. In a difficulty about land, Dr. CHAMBERLAIN was shot and instantly killed on Saturday at Mason City, Ill., by L. CASE. Both parties met armed with shot guns, but CASE got in the first fire. JOHN KINSON, a Justice of the Peace, living four miles south of Whitehall, Greene County, Ill., was killed on Saturday by the accidental discharge of a pistol. There was a destructive hailstorm at Jacksonville, Ill., on Saturday night, continuing fifteen minutes. Many of the hailstones were almost as large as a hen's egg. In many cases trees were stripped of half their limbs. The destruction of fruit-trees must amount to fully half the crop. Vegetables and flowers sustained considerable damage, and there is not a sky-light left in the city, and many birds were killed. Fortunately the area of the storm was but a few miles in width. GEO. A. SMITH, of Pleasant township, Poweshiek County, Iowa, while loading a gun, on Friday last, the weapon accidentally went off, and the charge passed through the head of his wife, killing her instantly. A man giving his name as BERNARD LEWIS, of Hamilton, Ohio, was arrested at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, on suspicion of being the murderer of Ex-Secretary TYNDALE, at Springfield, on Saturday night. He came on the train from Springfield, and states that he saw the body after the murder; that he a pistol by the side, and saw the wounds. A silver watch and thirty cents in money were all that was found on his person.

#### FATE OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Bark Has Been and the Crew Carried to Ireland.

BOSTON, May 1.—The Cunard steamer *Aleppo*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult., with the crew of the bark *Merrimac*, of Boston, the remains of which vessel were recently found floating about below this port. The *Aleppo* ran into and sank the bark in Boston Bay on the 20th ult., but saved the crew and carried them to Queenstown.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Interesting Picture of Political Affairs in England.

### Interesting Operatic and Theatrical Gossip.

### The Kukiux Klan of Ireland and Its Organization.

### Full Details Concerning the Ribbon Society and Its Secrets.

### United Germany's Parliament, Army and Finance.

We print below the letters of the TIMES' correspondents in London and in Berlin, received yesterday by the Donau. They deal with topics readable and important.

#### ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Parliament and Prospects of the Session—The Treaties to Westminster—Irish Militia—Organization of the Ribbon Societies—Plans—Swords and the Oath—Musical and Theatrical Gossip—Music, Paint, a New Opera; A New Fancy Piece; Mr. Taylor's New Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 25, 1871.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings last evening after the Easter holidays, and passed a few away votes. The House of Lords does not meet for a few days yet, having to recruit its exhausted energies after the tremendous labor of meeting at 5 o'clock, and as a rule adjourning half an hour or an hour afterward, on four days a week for the last two months. The Government have their supporters and opponents. Parliament is under much more advantageous circumstances now than they did in the beginning of the session. The loyalty of the party has been tested, and has stood the test; and, though it is perfectly true that testing a party in this way is rather a hazardous process, and apt to be overdone, for the premium it seems to show that Mr. GLADSTONE much show much more temper and caprice before he wears out the patience of the gentlemen who sit behind him. The session, however, is only just begun, and it would be absurdly sanguine to suppose that all chance is over yet. An approximately trustworthy calculation shows that, allowing for recent changes, the counties send 116 Liberals and 187 Conservatives to Parliament; the Boroughs 265 Liberals and 91 Conservatives; the Universities 2 Liberals and 7 Conservatives. Thus the Liberal total is 381 and the Conservative 471, showing a Liberal majority of 110. Classification by political professions is, however, only a partial and, under some circumstances, a misleading guide to the probable conduct of the Assembly. Party distinctions are apt to be abando

tled for the next quarter, as well as the next place of meeting. These meetings are held in the private room of a public house. The members assemble gradually, so as not to attract attention. Five or six of their number are set to watch the door, bring in drink, and exclude all who cannot give the pass-word and signal. A Chairman is elected, and the meeting begins business. The various delegates bring forward the grievances of their respective districts. Obnoxious landlords, agents, or bailiffs are placed on their trial, and sentenced or acquitted by a majority of votes. Sometimes the punishment is destruction of property, (which is also a kind of first warning.) The delegate of the district in which the doomed man lives is responsible for the execution of the sentence, before next meeting comes round, under heavy penalties, but the actual assassin or assassins (if it is a case of death) are supplied by another and usually distant district, so that as strangers they may more readily escape identification and arrest. "The deed of blood," says the writer of this report, "is usually done in implicit obedience to command; but if the party commanded should demur, it is done by lot. If he escapes immediate detection, money is collected and he is sent out of the country; if detected, he is supplied with means for his defense. As his trial witnesses are also provided for him. The expenses of the delegates are paid by a subscription of five shillings from each parish-master in the county, who is in turn reimbursed by one shilling from each body-master in his parish, the body-master being in turn paid sixpence by the 'twenty or thirty choice lads' who form his Committee. These sums are passed from hand to hand, along with the 'goods' or passwords, once a quarter. To the Committee-man is intrusted, most invariably, the execution of the sentences of the delegates. The fifth and lowest grade is that of Ribbonman, a tail private, who has apparently no specific duties, though liable to be called on by his superiors for active service. If he distinguishes himself," we are told, "by acts of outrage, waylaying, malicious injury to property, &c., he is considered worthy of promotion." The delegates, parish-masters and body-masters, can alone make a member. This is done by administering an oath in some retired place, such as the back of a ditch, no one being present except the man who administers and the man who takes the oath. There are three classes of passwords—the casual, the quarreling and the night-words. The following were lately in use:

Casual—Q.—What do you think of the times? A.—We are expecting a change.

Q—Of what kind? A.—Of the present Ministry.

Quarreling—Don't be contentious, Sir. A.—Not with you.

Night—The clouds are heavy. A.—A storm is at hand.

Sign—The right hand rubbing the back of the head, the left thumb being in the left waistcoat pocket.

THE RIBBON OATH.

I may as well add a few passages of the Ribbon oath. The first question is: "Is it your wish, with all your heart and mind, to resume the heavenly test of a Ribbonman, or any other title you may get from the Board?" "Yes." He is then sworn never to prosecute a Ribbonman, and is told that if he does not wish to receive the chief secrets he may rise and go away. If he answers "yes," the Captain then orders him to bless himself and to take the book in his right hand. The rest of the oath is as follows:

"By virtue of the oath I have taken, during my existence I will aid and assist with all my might and strength, when called upon, to maintain Protestants, cut away heretics, burn Britain churches, dethrone Protestant Kings and Queens, and all others except the members of the Church of Rome and the Pope's system; and by virtue of the said oath, if I know any member of this system to be backward in executing any of the aforesaid orders, I will immediately make it known to the Captain or to some Committee-man belonging to the Ribbon Board. And by virtue of the said oath, I always will attend, at one minute's warning, to execute any order or orders belonging to the system; and that I will never see a brother burned or abused by any one up to this system, without assisting him; nor will I see anything from a Protestant at any time if I can get it from a brother. And I shall feel bound to believe that there is no absolution to be had from the Pope of Rome, or any other authority belonging to that Church, for any part of that solemn vow, or any forgiveness in this world or that which is to come for a breach of this test."

The history of this strange and melancholy phase of Irish life would be incomplete if I did not mention that the wages of agricultural laborers in the region affected range from 6s. to 8s. a week, with a cottage valued at 10s. to 20s. a year; and that, through the policy of the landlords, such is the scarcity of cottages, even of the most miserable description, that laborers are glad to get them on any terms.

MME. PATTI.

Mme. Patti made her first appearance at the Covent Garden Opera-house, on Saturday, and met with a most enthusiastic reception—enthusiastic, that is, for a phlegmatic British audience, and, of course, nothing like that with which she is accustomed at St. Petersburg, where volleys of bouquets are fired at the stage for a good quarter of an hour, and all kinds of strange and costly jewels find their way round to the stage door for the ravishing sonstress. We hardly know whether to be delighted or grieved at the accounts which reach us of the success of Mlle. Nilsson on your side of the Atlantic. Of course we rejoice at the good fortune for her, and also for you, but then we wonder how long it will be before this exquisite vocalist and accomplished actress returns to our shores. Send her back soon, and square it up in the Alabama bill. I'm sure Lord De Grey won't mind.

A NOVELTY TO LONDON.

Mr. English's adaptation of Lortzing's "Czar and Carpenter" has been produced at the Gaiety Theatre, under the title of "Peter the Shipwright." This has been for more than a quarter of a century a stock piece in Germany, and it is odd it has never been imported before. It has now every promise of popularity. The music is not, perhaps, very vigorous or brilliant, but always genuine melody, simple and sweet, well timed and well sustained. Mr. Santley (our favorite baritone) plays *Peter*, and it need hardly be said that he does full justice to the music. His singing of "In childhood with crown and sceptre I played," is one of the great features of the piece. The plot is laid in the ship-building yard at Saardam, where *Peter the Great* has engaged himself as a workman. The Ambassadors of the various Powers, and the Dutch Government itself, have heard of his arrival, but do not know in which yard he is to be found. The search for him and the confusion and mistakes which arise in the course of it, form the story of the piece. Besides the Czar, there is another young Russian, also named *Peter*, in the same yard, who has deserted from his regiment, and for reasons different from those of his imperial companion, is equally afraid of being found out. Of course the officials at first pitch on the wrong Peter, and a great deal of fun ensues, though the mystifications and misunderstandings are rather overdone. At last *Peter the Great* discloses himself. I am sorry to say the piece leans somewhat to English diplomacy, for it makes one Ambassador sing stupidly through, each to the wrong Peter.

NEW PAINT PIECE.

A slightly fairy piece has been brought out at the Court Theatre. It is by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and deals with the magical spells of an old fairy, who, having taken up her quarters at a village inn and being much disgusted with the people, bewitches them all, so that the cowardly man squares up with his fists at everybody, the miserly man squanders his money, the bashful maiden holds up her lips to every mustache she meets, and so on. The idea is very similar to that of the author's other piece, "The Enchanted Palace," where everybody discloses her or his mind with painful candor without knowing it, and is too slender for dramatic development.

Mr. Tom Taylor's burning of *Joan of Arc* at the Queen's has given rise to a good deal of blazing and correspondence in the papers; and Mr. Taylor has come forward in self-defense, justifying himself partly on the ground of history, and partly on the ground of the exigencies of stage management. One suggestion that has been made to him is to stick a little closer to history, and exhibit *Joan* comfortably married and settled, with a large family, which, according to one well-settled version of her career, really was her end, and not the stake. From the artistic point of view, there can be no doubt that the burning, with piled up faggots and pyrotechnic sparks, is a blunder, because painful and disgusting.

F. J. H.

## UNITED GERMANY.

**Matters in Parliament—Protestants versus Catholics—Financial Affairs—Outlays for the German Army of Occupation—The Prussian Military Budget—Friendly Relations With Japan.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, April 17, 1871.

Since the Protestant majority in the Reichstag succeeded in finally putting down the Roman Catholic majority, nicknamed the Clericals, matters have gone on pretty smoothly. The Clericals do not seem to have any further plans of resistance, or perhaps, at least, for the immediate future, and so the mutual animosity promises gradually to subside. The Conservatives even offering the hand of friendship with unmistakable earnestness, a circumstance that may possibly not unfairly be accepted as a proof that the whole debate was, so to say, a preArranged matter. I do not mean to say that Prince Bismarck encouraged the Ultramontanes in their opposition, but he laid his parliamentary programme out in such a perfect manner, as effectively to divide his foes into two parties, each of which he might easily defeat by the assistance of the other. The Conservatives and Catholics are naturally friends and allies, and they have never before stood opposed to one another. The desire for intervention in Italy, and for the exclusion of State supervision in all denominational matters—setting up, therefore, the Church as the supreme sovereign of all German Catholics—constituted them adversaries for the first time. They did not really and in plain words claim such objects, but were believed and—as events have proved—fairly believed to have them in view as their ulterior aims. What they really did claim was this: First, in the debate on the address, the omission of a passage condemning intervention unconditionally, and later, in the debate on the Constitution, the introduction of what they called "fundamental rights," liberty of speech, of the Press, of public meeting, and of every church Protestant or Catholic, to decide its own denominational matters. They were defeated on both points. Prussia has interposed so often in foreign politics, and, as a military Power, must be prepared to do so still, that no value whatever can be attached to the vote condemning intervention. As for the second point, the Catholic claims were far from being illiberal, the very essence of liberalism and liberty, and in fact, all that the Liberals have been clamoring for ever since they had the courage to speak out. The church rights alluded to not only exist in several Low German Protestant countries without causing the slightest inconvenience, but they have even to a certain extent existed in Prussia, and worked marvelously well. Liberal opposition to the measure was therefore only a party vote. The majority of the Liberals have again, as in former years, resigned all responsibility to Prince Bismarck, yielding themselves willing instruments against the Catholics advancing their own much-desired claims. The next fight—if after such submission there is any fight left in them—will be between the Liberals and the Ministry, and on this account the latter is now anxious to make its peace with the Ultramontanes in order to secure their assistance should it be required. That is about the essence of the party maneuvring of the present session.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE.

The financial business of the Confederation is, at the present moment, engrossing almost the entire attention of Parliament. Prince Bismarck has demanded a new credit of 120,000,000 thalers, which will be voted without delay. The measure, as laid before the House, claims the credit unconditionally, but in his verbal exposition the Chancellor explained it to be intended merely on the condition of its being required. The new Empire, though its existence scarcely counts by months, is, of course, owing to the war, under the influence of which its regime began, already deep in debt, and the state of things in France scarcely improves its financial position. The war expenses of Germany up to the 1st of April amount to 206,400,497 thalers, against which the Central Government has had a revenue only of 204,673,906 thalers, viz.: Two parliamentary credits, one of 100,000,000, and another of 120,000,000, and the Paris contribution of 200,000,000 francs, which is, in German money, 54,478,583 thalers. There is, therefore, a deficit of about 25,000,000, which has been covered by a loan of 30,000,000 from the Prussian State treasure; this loan was advanced only for the period until Parliament would meet. Besides these 25,000,000 the amounts actually placed at the disposal of the General Government are these: 79,944,766 thalers, being the proceeds of the five per cent. loan on State bonds, nominally 89,722,200 thalers, voted in 1870; 15,000,000, being the amount of the Treasury bills circulated in accordance with the bill of 20th of July; 2,500,000 thalers, being the supplementary credit voted in 1870, in addition to the funded loan of 25,000,000; 95,722,200 thalers, being the five per cent. loan raised by vote of Parliament on Nov. 29, 1870; 44,473,333 thalers the Paris contribution; 17,000,000 raised as a loan from the Darlehnscasse on Treasury bills and Treasury bonds, and 894 thalers, voluntary contributions from individuals. The remainder, 1,222,625 thalers, has been defrayed out of cash balances in the hands of various public officers. The Prussian Diet in its last session voted a loan to be advanced to the Empire of 30,000,000, but this has not been required. On the other hand, not a farthing has been paid of the French indemnity, and only 16,000,000 francs for the keep of the German Army of occupation; so that not only were the expected sources of imperial revenue cut off, but the Empire has been saddled with the additional burden of maintaining its expensive army in France. With the 120,000,000 thalers Prince Bismarck hopes to manage until next session. They are to be raised by the issue of Exchequer bills, paying interest and redeemable at the option of Government within a year or later.

GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The cost of the maintenance of the Army of Occupation is giving our financiers a good deal of trouble, as long as the French do not pay. The daily expenditure is estimated by one of our journals at 120,000 thalers, but that is far under the mark, inasmuch as the daily rate for every man is calculated only at one-sixth thaler, while the French are made to pay nearly thrice that amount for it. Until the 31st of December, 1871, France has, according to the treaty of Versailles, is to provide money for supporting 500,000 men and 150,000 horses. The cost of each man per day is reckoned at 1 franc 75 centimes, and for each horse, up to the 1st of October, 2 francs 50 centimes, and after that time 2 francs 25 centimes. Upon payment of the first half milliard of the indemnity the expense is to be reduced by a quarter, fifteen days after payment of the first milliard to 120,000 men and 40,000 horses, and so on. Should the French Government prefer to provide the food itself after the 31st December, it is bound to have magazines supplied, under the supervision of a mixed commission, by the 1st December. The Commission will decide on the quality of the articles provided, and in case of their being bad it will be authorized to purchase better at the rate of double the market price. The daily rate of food for a man is three-quarter pound of meat, four ounces of rice or peeled grain, or else eight ounces of peas, beans, lentils or flour, or three pounds of potatoes; three-quarter ounce of roast coffee, three-quarter ounce of salt, one-twelfth quart of brandy or one-quarter litre of wine, and five cigars. As observed, all money ought to be paid beforehand, but, as matters stand at present, it is not. Sixteen million francs have been paid, viz.: Five millions at Rouen and five at Nancy, in March, and three in Rheims and Dijon respectively on the 5th April. Twenty millions are to be paid on the 30th inst., and thirty millions about the middle of May. But, will they?

THE FUTURE ARMY BUDGET.

Speaking of the cost of the German army of occupation, it may be convenient to say a few words about the cost of the army at home, as it will be, though we have not heard much yet about army estimates. The army, you will be aware, is, far from being reduced after the war, to be considerably augmented, at least in the south. In the north little reinforcement is practicable. The siege and fortress batteries are to receive some unimportant addition of men, and the Prussian marines are to be strengthened. Otherwise the Prussian Army is considered as numerous as it can well be made, and the other northern armies were remodeled and restored on the Prussian system in 1866. It is different in the south. There, the military rule dominant in the north has not yet penetrated, and up to the outbreak of the late war the independent States enjoyed the innocent happiness of a peace establishment. They must now bring up their military service to the Prussian standard, strengthening the infantry battalions, and raising two new regiments of cavalry to every army corps, making the relation of cavalry to infantry regiments in future as three to four, instead of one to two; but the infantry regiments comprise far more men. The new arrangement entails upon the southern States an additional cost of six milliard thalers, which they submit to with Christian resignation. The standing army will be kept on a footing of 370,000 or 400,000 men (it is not yet definitely decided which.) The cost of each man is to be, as before, 225 thalers annually, the amount to be paid into the Imperial exchequer for distribution among the various armies. The ordinary military expenditure will therefore be in the first case 83,000,000, in the latter 90,000,000, a heavy item in the budget. There has hitherto been a great difference in the northern and southern army organization, in point of the length of actual service. The southern States have economized their funds by granting numerous and long furloughs, and have at the same time observed a wise and beneficial economy in the employment of productive labor, by dismissing soldiers in the time of harvest and other pressing farm work, and recalling them in the less favorable season. In Bavaria the period of active service, nominally three years, was practically reduced to two; in Wurtemburg, often to merely eighteen months, rarely to more than twenty-one; and even in Baden, where the army was under the command of a Prussian General, remodeled on the Prussian system, the soldiers were with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of thirty-six of nominal service. Nothing is apparently decided yet as to the actual duration of military service under the new régime. It would be a blessing for Germany, especially after the war has thinned the ranks of able-bodied laborers materially, if the southern arrangement were extended to the north, but though the former stringent northern rule may to some extent be slackened, anything like an approach to the southern status seems highly improbable under the present Emperor and his Chancellor, who have fought out the fight of three years' service at the cost of their popularity ten years ago. The short service stands completely justified by the experiences of the late war, for the Bavarians and Wurtembergers have fought as manfully and maintained as perfect discipline as their more practiced brethren of the north. Matters of principle are, however, rarely governed by facts or reason, but exclusively by the dictates of prejudice and unbending opinion.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Almost ever since Prussia had a ship to float on the sea it has become a tradition with the Government to cultivate its friendly relations with the Empire of the Mikado. The alliance was begun unpretendingly enough, but there can be no doubt that it may well serve as a prognostic of the future maritime or colonial policy of the military power. Prussia is confessedly anxious to have some firm footing in Asia, and though her plans in this respect are still undoubtedly very remote, she is as indubitably keeping her eye upon them, and though almost imperceptibly, nevertheless steadily preparing for it when it comes. Japan will some day play a most important part in Prussian politics. A commercial treaty was concluded with the Asiatic Empire in 1861, and only a few years ago an expedition was undertaken to the friendly insular country, with the accounts of which the German papers teemed at the time. Nobody could have witnessed the fuss made about this expedition, without feeling what importance Government attached to it. Now Prince Mite-no-Miya, uncle to the Mikado, is residing here for some years, having the accompanied the Emperor to the seat of war, and making Prussian military and administrative organization his special study. The friendly relations have received still further confirmation by the appointment of a permanent Japanese Minister, Jo Got Sammshima, to the Court of Berlin, who presented his credentials to Prince Bismarck a few days ago. There was one great drawback to this friendly intercourse. German is very little spoken out of Germany, and a very difficult language to learn, especially for a "heathen Chinee" or Japanese, which is nearly the same thing. French and English have hitherto monopolized the international intercourse, and though the German Court has introduced a reform by employing its own language in writing the credentials of foreign Ministers, the alteration has not yet extended beyond the borders of Europe. However ready the Germans were to learn Japanese, the Japanese would not learn German. This difficulty has been overcome by a supplementary treaty, just ratified, providing for the establishment of a German school at Yeddo. A German master is to be appointed, who will teach not only the language, but elementary sciences on the German system. No more than fifteen pupils are to be admitted for the present, but the measure is considered an important step in the right direction, which it is hoped will, after some time, lead to a more general adoption of the German language in international intercourse, at least with Asia. The Japanese Government will pay all traveling expenses and salary of the German master. The Prussian Government has reserved to itself, however, the right of appointing him, and has for the first course of three years nominated M. Holtz, of Boppard, on the Rhine.

## THE ERIE LITIGATION.

**Another Defeat for the Railroad Ring—Demurrers Overruled.**

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in relation to the motions made in the case of the Erie Railway Company and Heath and Rafhael in the litigation now in progress between these parties respectively, the demurrer to the bill in equity entered against Fisk, Lane and Gould, Judge Blatchford made the following order in favor of the former:

It is ordered that all demurrers upon the record be, and the same are hereby overruled, except the demurrer interposed by each of said four defendants, which, showeth for cause thereof that the plaintiffs have not, in and by their bill, made or stated such a case as doth or ought entitle them to any such relief as is thereby sought or prayed for from or against such defendants, allowed, upon the ground that the plaintiff Charles Burt, is improperly joined as a party plaintiff; and it is further ordered that each of said defendants is hereby allowed his plea, answer or answer so allowed, but that the plaintiffs have leave to amend the bill by striking out the name of said Charles Burt as one of the plaintiffs, and the allegations of the bill setting forth his interest as an alleged shareholder of the Erie Railway Company. And thereupon the plaintiffs now electing so to amend, it is upon their motion ordered, that such amendment be made accordingly when said costs shall have been paid, by the striking out, by the Clerk of the Court, from the bill on file of the following words: 'and Charles Burt, of London, aforesaid subjects and also the following words: 'and that your orator, Charles Burt, is the owner and holder of twenty shares of like preferred capital stock of said Company, for which he holds certificates in due form, and signed by the proper officers of said Company, with power of attorney authorizing the transfer of such shares to your orator, the said Charles Burt, duly executed by the persons in whose names such shares stand registered on the books of said Company, and which shares your orator, the said Charles Burt, is entitled to have standing in his name on the books of said Company, but is prevented therefrom by the wrongful refusal of said Company to allow such transfer to be made to him upon said demand, &c., &c., and that the said thereupon proceed with said Charles Burt as a party without prejudice to the injunction and moreover granted herein or to the other proceedings. And, further, that if defendants shall on the thirteenth day after the day when such costs shall be paid as aforesaid as the day on or before which the defendants shall answer the bill, as defendants wherever the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and the defendants shall be entitled to insert in their answer upon all matters of defense upon which by rule No. 30 of the rules in equity prescribed by the Supreme Court, a defendant is entitled to be entitled to insert by answer."

The references in regard to the disposition of 80,054 shares of Erie stock alleged to be wrongfully retained by James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane and Jay Gould, from Heath and Rafhael, which were referred to Referee Whitehouse, have been again adjourned, as also the motion for the disposition of the charge of contempt of Court made against Jay Gould for refusing to produce the books of the Company on the order of the Master.

## Board of Supervisors—The Surrogate's Office—Bills for Official Services.

The Board of Supervisors met by a special call at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Surrogate to equalize the salaries of the clerks in his office, provided that such equalization does not entail any increase in the aggregate expenses of the office.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to procure copies of all laws enacted by the Legislature of 1871 affecting the interests of the City and County.

The bills of the Coroners for fees during the quarter ending April 30, amounting to $14,760; of the Sheriff for fees for quarter ending March 31, amounting to $16,823 81, and for commitment of prisoners, amounting to $6,263 50; of the County Clerk, for official services from Dec. 31 to Feb. 28, amounting to $6,307 75, were ordered to be paid.

The bill of Monsieur Jones, for plumbing work done in the Court of Special Sessions, new Courthouse, &c., amounting to $2,274 50, was ordered to be paid, and also that of M. L. Kenny, for repairs to the County Jail, amounting to $6,397 65.

The Board then adjourned.

## The Brooklyn Aldermen—A Reward of $5,000 for the Capture of a Murderer.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday received a message from the Mayor vetoing a resolution to pay $5,000 to Joshua M. Van Cott and $5,000 to Winchester Britton for legal services rendered to the city. He, the Mayor, considers that there is no law authorizing the employment of extra counsel to attend to the business of the city. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel urging the city to compromise a litigation with the South Railroad Company, pending for six years, by paying the principal of the damages ($11,000, and letting the interest go. A resolution, authorizing such action was passed. Mr. Cox was authorized to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who murdered John Gass, on Grandstreet, Williamsburg, on Wednesday last.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

### THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

*Calendar for the Term commencing on the first Tuesday in May, at the New Court-house in the City of New-York.*

*First One Hundred Causes.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Dudley vs. Masterson. |
| 2 | Cornell vs. Troy Iron and Nail Co. |
| 3 | Marvin vs. Russell. |
| 4 | Marvin vs. Talmage, impl. vs. Chase. |
| 5 | Shuyler vs. Pratt. |
| 6 | Dudley vs. Sec. |
| 7 | Tomlinson vs. The City of New-York. |
| 8 | Proot vs. Sprague. |
| 10 | Ackerman vs. Cruse. |
| 11 | Voorhis vs. McGuire. |
| 12 | Baldwin vs. Humphrey. |
| 13 | Chemung Canal Bank vs. Bradner. |
| 14 | Goldsmith vs. Schiffer. |
| 15 | Marshall vs. Bank of Central N. Y. |
| 16 | Mariner Bank of Chicago vs. Wright. |
| 17 | Laird vs. Smith. |
| 18 | Champion vs. Jocelyn. |
| 19 | Lanning vs. Carpenter. |
| 20 | McGuire vs. Hudson River R. R. Co. |
| 21 | Ball vs. Tiney. |
| 22 | Downer vs. Church. |
| 23 | Parsons vs. Loucks. |
| 24 | Marsh vs. Reuse. |
| 25 | Brown vs. O'Donnell. |
| 26 | Tracy vs. Frank. |
| 27 | Cunningham vs. Brotherson. |
| 28 | Reitz vs. Chamberlain. |
| 29 | Andrews vs. Wood. |
| 30 | Bell vs. Hudson. |
| 31 | Moore vs. Hamilton. |
| 32 | Norton vs. Lord. |
| 33 | Segur vs. Blaine. |
| 34 | Smith vs. Kinney. |
| 35 | Bowen vs. United States Telegraph Co. |
| 36 | Bowen vs. Johnson. |
| 37 | Bowen vs. Kennedy. |
| 38 | Bowen vs. Babcock. |
| 39 | Raymond vs. Stearns. |
| 40 | Bowen vs. Central R. R. Co. |
| 41 | Bowen vs. The Tel. Line of Telegraph. |
| 42 | Bowen vs. Graves. |
| 43 | Bowen vs. Van Ostrand. |
| 44 | Bowen vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 45 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 46 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 47 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 48 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 49 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 50 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 51 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 52 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 53 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 54 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 55 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 56 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 57 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 58 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 59 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 60 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 61 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 62 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 63 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 64 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 65 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 66 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 67 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 68 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 69 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 70 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 71 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 72 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 73 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 74 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 75 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 76 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 77 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 78 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 79 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 80 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 81 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 82 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 83 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 84 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 85 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 86 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 87 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 88 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 89 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 90 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 91 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 92 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |
| 93 | Bowen vs. The Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Co. |
| 94 | Bowen vs. Hinds. |
| 95 | Bowen vs. Hoyt. |
| 96 | Bowen vs. Clark. |
| 97 | Bowen vs. Truax. |
| 98 | Bowen vs. Bank of Commerce. |
| 99 | Bowen vs. Corrie. |
| 100 | Bowen vs. The City of New-York. |

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Supply vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. |
| 2 | Record et al. vs. Record et al. |
| 3 | Hirsch vs. McKnight. |
| 4 | Hirsch vs. Wagner et al. |
| 5 | Hermann vs. Lad- |
| 6 | Bowen vs. Elwood. |
| 7 | Chambers vs. Chambers. |
| 8 | Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. |
| 9 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 10 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 11 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 12 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 13 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 14 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 15 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 16 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 17 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 18 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 19 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 20 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 21 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 22 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 23 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 24 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 25 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 26 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 27 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 28 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 29 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 30 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 31 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 32 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 33 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 34 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 35 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 36 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 37 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 38 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 39 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 40 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 41 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 42 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 43 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 44 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 45 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 46 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 47 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 48 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 49 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 50 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 51 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 52 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 53 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 54 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 55 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 56 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 57 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 58 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 59 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 60 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 61 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 62 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 63 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 64 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 65 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 66 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 67 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 68 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 69 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 70 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 71 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 72 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 73 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 74 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 75 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 76 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 77 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 78 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 79 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 80 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 81 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 82 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 83 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 84 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 85 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 86 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 87 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 88 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 89 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 90 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 91 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 92 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 93 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 94 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 95 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 96 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 97 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 98 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 99 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 100 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

*Demurrers.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 2 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 3 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 4 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 5 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 6 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 7 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 8 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 9 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 10 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 11 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 12 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 13 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 14 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 15 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 16 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 17 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 18 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 19 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 20 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 21 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 22 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 23 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 24 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 25 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 26 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 27 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 28 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 29 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 30 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 31 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 32 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 33 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 34 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 35 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 36 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 37 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 38 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 39 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 40 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 41 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 42 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 43 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 44 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 45 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 46 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 47 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 48 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 49 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 50 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 51 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 52 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 53 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 54 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 55 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 56 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 57 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 58 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 59 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 60 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 61 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 62 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 63 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 64 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 65 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 66 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 67 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 68 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 69 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 70 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 71 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 72 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 73 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 74 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 75 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 76 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 77 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 78 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 79 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 80 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 81 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 82 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 83 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 84 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 85 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 86 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 87 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 88 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 89 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 90 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 91 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 92 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 93 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 94 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 95 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 96 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 97 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 98 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 99 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 100 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 2 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 3 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 4 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 5 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 6 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 7 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 8 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 9 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 10 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 11 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 12 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 13 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 14 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 15 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 16 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 17 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 18 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 19 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 20 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 21 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 22 | Bowen vs. Bowen. |
| 23 

ged to afford him an opportunity to do so, the former hearing was adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10½ A. M.

## KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

*Before Judge Pierrepont.*

VERDICT FOR $4,000 AGAINST THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Gertrude Kolges* vs. *The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.*—This is an action to recover $4,000, being the amount of a joint policy on the lives of Albert and Gertrude Kolges, to be paid upon the death of either to the survivor. The insurance was effected in April, 1866, and a premium paid. In July, 1869, however, the premium having then become over due, Mrs. Kolges went to the office of the Company, and seeing one of the clerks, named J. F. Holley, asked whether she could pay her policy, and was answered in the affirmative. She then told him that she would call next day and pay the amount required; but as, on learning that she lived in Williamsburg, near to his place of residence, he said that he would save her some trouble by calling at her house, and receiving it, in accordance with this agreement he called next day, got the money, and gave the plaintiff the receipts of the Company for it. On the 30 of September following Mr. Kolges died, and when Mrs. Kolges called at the office of the Company for the amount of the policy, they refused to pay, because Holley had not authority to renew the policy, the time for paying the premium having passed. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of her claim, with interest. This is the third time the case has been tried.

D. P. Barnard, S. Morris and T. Pomeroll for plaintiff; Judge Reynolds and Messrs. Miller, Peet and Opdyke for defendants.

## COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer began its session of the May term yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding. The following gentlemen were sworn in as members of the Grand Jury: Francis M. Bixby, foreman; S. Henry Allen, John Boyd, Robert Bage, Lucius L. Comstock, Charles H. Contant, James Gibson, Thomas Holland, Frederick R. Kirtland, Alexander K. Laing, John C. Mather, Oscar A. Nathanins, Louis Naumann, Richard H. Peterson, Oscar Purdy, Charles Spence, Nelson Sprague, Henry R. Venn, Charles W. Vin Brunt, John D. Wise, William West and Benjamin J. Wenberg.

Judge CARDOZO, after calling the attention of the Grand Jury to the customary statutes, said that with so many gentlemen on the jury who were familiar with its duties, a long address would be unnecessary. He simply observed that, in addition, however, to the terms and obligations of the oath they had taken, he would say that matters of great importance would be presented to them, in relation to which he would ask diligence and promptness at their hands, so that the public might be benefited at the earliest moment practicable. The Grand Jury then retired, the petit jurors were discharged until Wednesday next, and the Court took a recess until this morning at 10½ A. M.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 1.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R... | 117½ | 200 U. S. Express... | 60 |
| 500 U. S. 5s, '81 C... | 117¾ | 300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. | 102¾ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6's '81 R... | 118¾ | 75 do... | 103¼ |
| 50,000 U. S. 6-20 C... | 113 | 100 do... | 103⅝ |
| | | 25 do... | bot. cash 103½ |
| 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C... | 112¾ | 500 do... | do 103¾ |
| 125,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 | 112½ | 10,000 N. Y. CENTRAL 6's | |
| 122,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 | 112¾ | | |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 | 112¾ | 100 Erie... | 34 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 | 112¾ | 200 Erie Railway... | 17½ |
| 3,000 U. S. 10-40 R. | 109½ | 500 do... | 17⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 10-40 C. | 109⅝ | 500 do... | 60 10 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅛ | 200 R. R. & P. R. R. | 118½ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 118¾ |
| 5,000 U. S. Cer. 6s, 3... | 97⅞ | 200 do... | 60 118¾ |
| 5,000 U. S. Cer. 6s, 3... | 98 | 200 do... | bot. cash 118¾ |
| | | 100 do... | 60 118¾ |
| Jan. & July... | 61 ⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 118¾ |
| 2,000 Pacific... | 61 | 100 do... | 60 118¾ |
| 25,000 Mo. 6s, due 1890 | 92 | 100 do... | bot. cash 118¾ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st Mtg. | 101⅜ | 100 do... | 60 118¾ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. R. R. 1st... | 94⅜ | 100 Clev. & Pitts... | 88⅝ |
| 4,000 U. P. R. R. 1st... | 94⅝ | 100 Chi. & N. W... | 64 |
| 3,000 S. C. & R. R. 7's... | 97 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6's, '83... | 35 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 2,000 S. C. 8s, 6 mos... | 70 | 200 Reading... | 110¾ |
| Jan. & July... | 61 ⅝ | 5 Panama... | 99 |
| 20,000 ... | 61 ⅝ | 100 U. Pacific... | 61⅛ |
| 25,000 Mo. 8s, 6 mos... | 62 | 200 do... | 61⅜ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. n bds. | 101⅝ | 200 Clev. & Pitts... | 88⅝ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st... | 94⅜ | 100 Chi. & N. W... | 64 |
| 4,000 U. P. R. R. 1st... | 94⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| | | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 20,000 C. C. & I. C. 7s, | 86 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 200 Cen. Cum. pf. M.C. | 80 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| | | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 200 do... | bot. cash 80⅛ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 200 W. U. Tel... | 60⅛ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| | | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 100 do... | bot. cash 60⅜ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 200 do... | 60⅜ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 200 Quicksilver... | 32½ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. | 86 |
| 200 Mariposa Pf... | 32⅜ | 100 do... | 60 86 |
| 200 Pac. Mail... | 47⅛ | 1000 Del., L. & W... | 98 |
| 100 do... | bot. cash 47⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss... | 31 |
| 100 do... | 60 47⅜ | 100 do... | bot. cash 31 |
| 200 Adams Ex... | 60 | 100 do... | 60 31 |
| 100 U. S. Express... | 60 | 71 Han. & St. Jos... | 10⅜ |
| 200 Am. U. Ex... | 60 | 100 do... | 60 10⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C... | 117⅛ | 100 N. Y. Cen. & H... | 102⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6-20 R., '67 | 113⅛ | 100 do... | bot. cash 102⅝ |
| 3,000 do... | 113⅛ | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 112⅝ | 200 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 112⅝ | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 | 112⅝ | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 10-40 C... | 109⅝ | 10,000 N. Y. CENTRAL 6's | |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅝ | 100 Erie... | bot. cash 34⅛ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅝ | 200 Hartford... | 120 |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅝ | 100 L. S. & M. S... | 102⅝ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... | 118⅝ | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, old... | 67⅜ | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, n... | 67⅜ | 1200 do... | bot. cash 102⅝ |
| 2,000 Va. 6s, old... | 70 | 200 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 3,000 N. Car. 6's, '70... | 35 | 100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6's, '83... | 35 | 1100 do... | 60 102⅝ |
| 2,000 S. C. 6s, 6 mos... | 70 | 200 Reading... | 110¾ |
| Jan. & July... | 61 ⅝ | 5 Panama... | 99 |
| 20,000 ... | 61 ⅝ | 100 U. Pacific... | 61⅛ |
| 25,000 Mo. 6s, 6 mos... | 62 | 200 do... | 61⅜ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. n bds. | 101⅝ | 200 Clev. & Pitts... | 88⅝ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st... | 94⅜ | 100 Chi. & N. W... | 64 |
| 4,000 U. P. R. R. 1st... | 94⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 3,000 S. C. & R. R. 7's... | 97 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6's, '83... | 35 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 2,000 S. C. 8s, 6 mos... | 70 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| Jan. & July... | 61 ⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 20,000 ... | 61 ⅝ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 25,000 Mo. 6s, 6 mos... | 62 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. n bds. | 101⅝ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st... | 94⅜ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 4,000 U. P. R. R. 1st... | 94⅝ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 3,000 S. C. & R. R. 7's... | 97 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6's, '83... | 35 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 2,000 S. C. 8s, 6 mos... | 70 | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| Jan. & July... | 61 ⅝ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 20,000 ... | 61 ⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 25,000 Mo. 6s, 6 mos... | 62 | 100 do... | 60 64⅛ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. n bds. | 101⅝ | 100 do... | bot. cash 64⅛ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st... | 94⅜ | 100 do... | 60 64⅛

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871.



Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Miss Fortesque.

WIELO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Thorne, Moss, and Miss Rose Evans.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LIAR. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Clara Jennings and Miss Rosey Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORISON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheelock, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Frost.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE CRITIC. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Dewitt Parker, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverly-place.
PLUCK. Leading characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Boniface and Miss Jane Burke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
L'AFRICAINE. [Entire opera.] Leading characters by Mme. Lanfranc.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
201-207 Bowery, corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.



Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....17
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....30
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
All of the foregoing Editions, per annum, postage free.
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
No less than 20 Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, 25th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, 25th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with/head "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriages Notices, 25 each insertion.
The Times have been the first advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested in having it their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
All new advertisements, and changes in those already published, for insertion in the TIMES, will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
EUROPEAN AGENCY.—JOHN F. DELMAS & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.


Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The situation in France remains in the same perplexing condition. Fort Issy was, on Sunday, summoned to surrender by the Versailles army, when the Communist garrison asked for time for deliberation, which was accorded. Yesterday morning the garrison displayed a flag of truce, and a party was sent forward from the Government lines to dictate the terms upon which the surrender of the fort would be accepted. Gen. LA CROIZIA is in command at Fort Issy. As the surrender was refused yesterday afternoon, the bombardment was recommenced. The Commune was so elated at the recent panic, that it has dismissed Gen. CLUSERET from the office of Minister of War, who was replaced by M. ROSSEL. Gen. CLUSERET was subsequently arrested by order of the Executive Committee, with the approval of the Commune, though they finally revoked the order. There was considerable firing and a mustatory fire on Monday all through Sunday night, but it slackened yesterday. A disturbance had occurred at Lyons, fomented by the friends of the Paris Commune, but it was readily quelled by the authorities. A series of barricades have been erected to encircle Paris. The elections throughout France resulted in favor of the Conservatives. Private telegraphing had ceased in Paris. The cannonading in front of the city was so fierce and reckless on Sunday night that the people became alarmed and thronged the streets. Large bodies of Versailles troops are moving toward the city, and earnest operations are anticipated.

In the British Parliament, Earl GRANVILLE declined to say what was the precise condition of the San Juan negotiations before the High Commission, as secrecy was pledged by both Governments. The debate on the Budget was resumed in the House of Commons last night, when the proposed increase of taxation was opposed.

### GENERAL.

In the Supreme Court of the United States decisions were given in the legal-tender cases of KNOX vs. LEE, and PARKER vs. DAVIS, affirming that the act of Congress known as the "Legal-tender act," as to contracts, before and since the war, is constitutional. The Chief-Justice and Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and FIELD dissented. In the case of DUNBAR vs. SMITH and others, involving contracts to deliver a specified weight of gold, calvable as coin, the decision of the lower Court, that the contract was fulfilled by the payment of Treasury notes equivalent to the market value of coined money of the stipulated weight of pure gold, was reversed.

CHARLES MCKENZIE, said to have been killed by a railway-train, near Wauwatosa, Wis., appears to have been murdered by the inmates of a house of ill-fame, and his body placed near the track. The suspected murderers have been arrested.

A duel was fought yesterday in Havana between two Judges of the Cuban Supreme Court, who afterward breakfasted together.

The Bonnet Carré crevasse, on the Mississippi, continues to extend. The damage to the sugar crop will probably lessen the yield by 20,000 hogsheads.

The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, yesterday received from the Sultan a magnificent carpet, designed for the East Room of the White House, which is a present from the Sublime Porte to the United States Government, as a token of the friendly feeling entertained by the Turkish Government toward the Government and people of the United States.

The Government boom at Armprior, Ontario, broke early on Sunday morning, and about two thousand logs and five thousand pieces of timber are scattered over the lake.

The New-Brunswick Government School Bill requiring non-sectarian free schools throughout the Province, to be supported by direct taxation, levied partly on property, and partly by a poll tax, has passed in committee of the Provincial Assembly by a considerable majority.

The Moberly (Mo.) Monitor says a horrible matter at that village has been brought to light. A traveler passing through Middle Grove, Monroe County, last January, is believed to have been murdered by a traveling companion, who then burned up the body.

The past two days were productive of five suicides in San Francisco.

The mystery about the fate of the bark Hawkeye, wrecks of the wreck of which were found in Boston Bay recently, is explained. She was run down by the steam-ship *Aleppo* on the 16th ult., and the crew were rescued and taken to Queenstown.

The graduating exercises of the Artillery School, United States Army, class of 1871, took place at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening.

BURGE WATERMAN died in Woonsocket, R. I., on Sunday, in consequence of being struck by a block thrown by a circular saw on Saturday.

The most satisfactory accounts come from the strawberry fields of New-Jersey and Delaware, by which it appears that hundreds of acres are now radiant with blossoms. There was never a better promise of a large yield.

An army of caterpillars is on the move through Southern Illinois, devouring in its march leaves, buds and everything of a succulent nature.

During the month of April the public debt was reduced by $8,154,092. The coin balance in the Treasury yesterday was $106,408,070, and the currency balance $13,776,202.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday amounted to $612,000.

The coal question is still unsettled, as the miners are dissatisfied with the offers made them by the operators, and the latter hold out. One colliery resumed operations yesterday in a small way, and the others are hoping to follow.

The Germans in Pittsburg, Penn., Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and other places, celebrated the restoration of peace to the Fatherland yesterday with characteristic vigor and enthusiasm.

### Will Gov. Hoffman Do It?

A Bill passed the Legislature at Albany, on the very last day of the session, which may well alarm us. No one had an opportunity to read it. No one except the leaders of the "faithful sixty-five" knew anything about it. It passed without discussion, and was kept out of the way of criticism. It is now in the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN for his signature. Some of its points are as follows:

The existing statutes as to contempt of Court and their punishment are repealed, and the severe rules as to contempts of the common law are restored. The proceedings to punish for contempt are to be conducted "in such manner as the Court may direct," i. e., in Room No. 12, or before JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee. The punishment is to be "in the discretion of the Court," i. e., imprisonment for such time as the Ring Judges may deem fit. And the plain design is to make those refractory journalists and lawyers, who choose to tell the truth and speak their mind about the local Judiciary, more amenable to reason. Moreover, the Supreme Court is to have, by this bill, power to remove from the Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas any suit pending in either of those Courts. This is to apply to "motions heretofore made." The only "motions heretofore made" for this purpose are certain motions made before Judge BARNARD to remove into Judge BARNARD'S Court certain suits pending against FISK and GOULD, and their partners, for damages on Black Friday gold contracts. These gentlemen are not to be sued hereafter, except before Judge BARNARD.

There are many other peculiar features to this bill, which can be explained when it is necessary. But one point is material now, and it is this: Gov. HOFFMAN has been informed by influential and respectable men what is the object of this bill. He needed no information on the point. The bill shows its own object. Now, let us see if Gov. HOFFMAN will sign this bill, which places every editor and every citizen at the mercy of Judge BARNARD. Gov. HOFFMAN can veto the bill. He knows what it is for, and he will be held to very rigid account for his action in regard to it.

### Cesarism in Brooklyn.

The President of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, in Brooklyn, has friends of more discretion than those of our own imperial "Boss." Wishing to convey, in a delicate way, their profound appreciation of his virtues and attainments—more especially of the latter—they do not proffer him a statue that he would be compelled to publicly decline; they tender him the more modest and practical, because literally acceptable, gift of a superb service of silver and gold. We have no space in which to follow the local Press in its bewildered enumeration of the articles comprising this splendid gift. It is sufficient to note that their number and richness show that some of the recipient's services have only needed to be understood to be thoroughly appreciated. It is just possible that he is not more grateful for this than for the fact that his whole career is not generally so well understood or appreciated.

This accomplished gentleman stands the official head and active superintendent of a combination as bold, exacting, unscrupulous and relatively as ambitious and powerful as that administered by the Czesar of Tammany. It is only due to the protecting shadow of the towering infamy of New-York that the ruling dynasty in Brooklyn has not attracted the amusement and execration of the Metropolitan Press. Like the parent cabal upon this side of the East River, it has gained absolute control of the local Democracy; it has enthroned that Democracy behind impassable bulwarks of tremendous fraudulent votes and majorities; has occupied all of the executive offices with the partial exception of the Mayoralty, has stripped the legislative bodies of so much power that what remains is only fit for the possession of venal tools, and has thrown up formidable defensive works by means of the Judiciary on one flank, and the Press upon the other. Thus fortified, the Brooklyn Regency have extended their operations in every possible direction, with a pertinacity and courage that confound respectable citizens. The horror with which their tax bills are regarded is only surpassed by the despair with which they contemplate reform.

They see the Regency holding unchecked authority over the vast expenditures for the gradual expansion of the water supply, for the erection of the storage reservoir, and for the completion of the intricate and costly, however necessary system of sewers. They see it clothed with discretionary and irresponsible power in the laying of certain pavements, which, though luxurious at first, and, if well laid, valuable, have proved deceptive shams, mere barefaced pretexts for the enriching of contractors and the official accomplices of contractors. They see the splendid GUIDET stone, which only the imperative necessities of Broadway warranted the New-York Ring in laying, placed on Fulton-avenue, where the travel is not one-fifth that of Broadway, and on Atlantic-avenue, where it is not one-fiftieth. They see the influence of the Regency also distinctly traceable in the great bridge, all the contracts for which pass through the hands of a silent partner of the official firm. They see them obtaining from a super-serviceable Legislature means to control the monopoly of the gas supply over the extended territory now occupied, or soon eventually to be occupied by Brooklyn.

This rapid glance at the features of the political conspiracy, which has resulted in the almost complete triumph of the Democratic Ring in Brooklyn, will suffice to show that it embraces all the most offensive and dangerous attributes of the personal government inaugurated in its worst form in New-York by TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, and sustained before public opinion by the corrupt advocacy of the Press. And bad as this despotism is in New-York, it is in some respects worse in Brooklyn. New-York has the income of nearly one thousand millions of property, of which forty-one per cent. is assessed as personal property. Brooklyn has only a little more than two hundred millions of property, of which less than ten per cent. is assessed as personal. The burden, therefore, falls in Brooklyn largely on the homes of the population, for Brooklyn is chiefly a city of residence, and this burden tells directly on the growth of the city. The result is that the more wealthy men of Brooklyn are brought into more intimate and oppressive contact with the political owners of the city than the same class in New-York.

### The Ascendency of the Southern Democracy.

The determined attitude of the Southern wing of the Democratic Party has already forced the Northern Democracy to abandon the "dead-issue" platform. State sovereignty is to be resuscitated and negro suffrage is to be revived as a minor issue, and an attempt to "overthrow the abominable legislation which a Republican Congress" has attempted to fasten on the country, is to be made. The address of the Democratic members of Congress was coldly received at the South, because it contained an implied recommendation that the situation should be accepted. In some Southern Democratic papers it was published without a word of comment, and by others it was "damned with faint praise." The Southern Democracy, unmindful of the lesson of 1868, insist that the reconstruction measures shall be declared "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." The manner of the declaration and the authority by which it is to be made, is not indicated. The people of the State of New-York know that, having the power, the Democracy will hesitate at nothing. The Constitution, which is held in so much lip reverence by them, is disregarded when its provisions interfere with schemes for extending and perpetuating the power of their party leaders.

The legislation which the Democracy characterize as "abominable," is that resulting from the war. The Thirteenth Amendment is acquiesced in, but the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and consequent legislation are, according to the Democratic idea, unconstitutional. It is difficult to understand how an amendment to the Constitution which has been incorporated into it in the manner required by that instrument, can be unconstitutional. A law may be unconstitutional, but to say that the Constitution is unconstitutional is a contradiction in terms. An instrument cannot violate itself. The amendments were proposed and ratified by the constitutional number of States, and after being so ratified became a part of the original instrument, and are as much a portion of the Constitution as that which was accepted by the thirteen original States, or any of the amendments to it that have since been made.

The surrender of the Northern to the Southern Democracy, has been made sooner than was expected. That the North would yield, was certain from the beginning, but it was thought that for very shame the position would not be abandoned at the first attack. The Democratic Party lives in the past—it is ten years behind the times. The issues of 1860, which have been settled at the cost of so much blood and treasure, and which have been twice, since then, pronounced upon by the people, are to be prominent in the campaign of 1872. The mission of the Democratic Party, if it has any, is to walk backward, and to make true, if possible, the declaration of the Chicago Convention, "that nothing has been accomplished by the war." Upon the issues of State sovereignty and negro suffrage, the Democracy base a policy which, though vaguely defined, is well understood at the North. In the South it is boldly said that the reconstruction measures are "unconstitutional, null and void," and shall be so declared when the Democratic Party comes into power. On questions of finance, revenue and civil service reform, the Democracy have enough to say, and make brave promises of what they will do when the people confer power upon them. Ample opportunity has been given the Democratic Party for favorable action on revenue reform, but in every instance where a tax has been removed or the tariff amended, the majority of the Democratic members of Congress have voted against the measure. Like the Bourbons, the leaders of the Democratic Party have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. While the Republican Party is progressing, dealing with new issues, and evolving a policy which will make the country rich, prosperous and happy, the Democratic Party remains stuck fast in the slough of State sovereignty and negro suffrage.

### Licensing Receivers of Stolen Goods.

Among our Police reports a few days ago occurred the statement that, on the person of an arrested thief were found forty pawn-tickets, representing as many different pawnbrokers' establishments. There is, perhaps, something quite exceptional in this circumstance, as regards the wholesale character of the transaction, but in no other particular was the statement calculated to excite any surprise. The fact, however, suggests a little practical comment in a direction which has considerable public interest.

While we may safely reckon that at least three-fourths of the property people lose by theft finds its market promptly at the den of the receiver, it is equally certain that the other fourth goes into the hands of pawnbrokers. These latter advance such sums as they choose, with the fair certainty of never again being favored with a sight of their customer. It is stated, too, by those who have taken pains to look into the subject, that about one-fifth of all the business done by the pawnbrokers is in advancing money upon stolen property. We are not, of course, prepared to say that this is done knowingly; but, that no great trouble is taken to make these negotiations dangerous, or even discouraging to the thieves, we find abundant proof in every day's Court records.

Properly guarded and regulated, the pawnbroking system is susceptible of being made socially useful, and, even as now mismanaged, is doubtless a sort of supplemental providence to the poor and the stranger. Theoretically, the system is a subject of law, and in practice is under the protection of a license; but, as now carried on in this City, it appears to us to enjoy altogether too much license and too little law. Unless there is some new arrangement of which we know nothing, the Mayor has the licensing of all who undertake the business, but is restricted by law to permitting only persons of known honesty and respectability to engage in it. It is his duty to investigate the case of each applicant for a license, and the issue of the document should be, in fact, complete evidence to all that its recipient will not become the patron and promoter of crime by means of the opportunity he has to make it profitable both to the thief and to himself.

It is obvious that almost anybody whose application is backed by political influence can secure a license; and it is equally clear that the matter of investigation, if attended to at all, is most superficially and perfunctorily done. As for confining the privilege to those only who have an established character for integrity, nobody dreams of such a thing. The licensing power seems to be exercised without the thought of responsibility; and, what is worse, no action ever appears to be taken to revoke a license where proof is offered that one never should have been granted. If, then, pawnbrokers are to be launched upon the community thus loosely and without preliminary precautions, it would seem reasonable that they should be subjected to some little surveillance afterward, in order to prevent their becoming promoters of crime. In this view of the case, why should they not be followed up when their tickets are found upon known thieves, to whose depredations they have thus lent the aid of their receivership? One would suppose that the Police would do their best to suppress this partnership with crime, or, at least, make its transactions more difficult. Certainly, in the absence of any adequate restrictions upon the pawnbrokers, there is nothing to hinder many of them becoming simply licensed receivers of stolen goods.

### The Frequency of Parricide.

In the alarming increase of vice and lawlessness throughout the land, there is no more distressing or disheartening feature than the frequent recurrence of the awful crime of parricide. The example set some months ago by the blind boy AMOS KENDALL, and the brutal Elizabeth assassin, DUIGNAN, who, we regret to say, has not yet been arrested, seems to have borne prolific and unholy fruit. In our own State and in New-Jersey, two men, THE WILLIGER and WADE, are under sentence of death for the murder of a parent. And in our issue of Saturday were recorded two fresh instances of the same crime, which in one case, however, happily went no further than the intention. The other, however, is sufficiently horrible to appease the most morbid appetite for unnatural bloodshed, being, if possible, aggravated by the fact that it was the killing of a father by his son in self-defense. Mr. KENNEDY, the victim, was a man whose sixty years do not appear to have tempered in the least the violence of passions originally extreme. Out of some dispute in relation to property, he had conceived a bitter hatred of his son, who like himself was a farmer, and was his near neighbor. Several times he had threatened to kill, not only his son, but the wife of the latter also. So vindictive was the disposition of the elder KENNEDY, and so menacing his behavior, extending on one or two occasions to bodily violence on the object of his enmity, that the latter was forced to have him bound over to keep the peace. This was only adding fuel to the fire, and the old man's rage was now beyond bounds. The younger KENNEDY, apprehensive that he would at once put his threats into execution, sought the aid of his neighbors to keep guard in his house on the night following these legal proceedings. It was not, however, until the succeeding morning that the fatal visit was made.

Early in the morning of Thursday the old man went to his son's place, and, finding him milking, announced that he had come to take away a certain horse and buggy, and to "clean out" his son and his daughter-in-law. This declaration was followed by an assault, on which the son retreated. The father pursued, and taking the younger man by the throat swore that he would kill him then and there. Upon that fearing himself in peril of his life, the young man drew a revolver and put three balls into his father's head. It is added by the Journal from which we take this horrible story that the public opinion of the neighborhood is enlisted on behalf of the unhappy parricide, and that his act is believed to have full justification. It is to be regretted, however, that when he felt driven to resort to deadly weapons he did not content himself with disabling, instead of slaying his unnatural assailant. If he was actually forced into the commission of the dreadful deed, he certainly merits exceptional compassion.

The abortive attempt at parricide to which we referred, took place in New-Jersey, where, judging from this and the two previous parricides of WADE and DUIGNAN, the filial instinct seems to be very feebly developed. The persons concerned in this latest atrocity are of such respectable social standing, and the offense with which they are charged is so monstrous, that the story seems on the face of it incredible. Yet one of the ablest and most conscientious of New-Jersey Judges, found in the accusation sufficient probability to warrant him in holding the accused to answer in two thousand dollars each. And on this authority, we must believe there is reasonable ground for suspecting, that a gentleman of wealth and social standing, and a lady who adds to these recommendations the yet more potent ones of refinement and beauty, have been guilty of conspiring against the life of an old man who is the father-in-law of the one and the father of the other. In addition to this, the alleged villainy is intensified by the fiendish means of its purposed accomplishment. The person who was to have been the agent of the murder, swears that he was bribed "to get the old man drunk, and then burn him up in his bed." And as if to corroborate this assertion, it is stated that nearly a year ago, the intended victim was severely burned in his bed by a fire which was found to have been started by rags saturated with kerosene, and thrown into his room.

For the credit of human nature everywhere, and New-Jersey human nature in particular, we trust that this extraordinary charge may be found untrue. Our murder record is full and various enough without this dark reinforcement. To the practical moralist our social outlook is not encouraging. When the natural ties of kindred fail to protect against the assassin's knife or bullet, or against such viler nameless villainies as those for which a Connecticut monster has just been sentenced to a wholly inadequate punishment. Before such startling facts as these, one begins to lose faith in the progress of humanity. To shudder our protest is easier than to reform; yet reform, and that speedily, is absolutely necessary. Whether these things indicate a wide-spread social demoralization, or are only such temporary epidemics of a particular phase of crime as by some unexplained, perhaps unexplainable law of morbid psychology occur from time to time, matters little. In any event, the disease must at once be checked, and no appliance of education or religion should be spared if our civilization is to be anything more than a glittering casket of corruption.

### The Life Insurance Companies.

There are indications of disaffection among the constituents of some of the life insurance companies, which, in one instance just made public, has almost assumed the character of a mutiny. Of the merits of the question now agitating the Knickerbocker Company we have nothing to say, albeit it does seem sharp practice for a respectable office to excommunicate its members, so summarily, under what appear to be circumstances inculpating the Company's own agents. It may at least be questioned whether any well-reputed company in the country would cancel outright a policy, and refuse to revive it, where a lapse of only a few days had occurred in the payment of the premium. It has long been the custom not to enforce too rigidly the strict letter of the contract, where nothing really requires a company to pursue such a course in self-defense against fraud.

It is known that the Company, thus brought out so prominently before the public by its policy-holders, has been for several months under examination by the Insurance Department. Aftertour or five months' inspection of its premium-note assets, and as long a study of the reserve value of its outstanding policies, no official report has yet been rendered as to its financial solvency. The fact is clear, however, from its last annual statement, that the Company made no progress last year—the sum of its terminated policies being some millions of dollars in excess of the amount of new insurances effected. In fact, we gather from the official figures that, at the close of 1870, the Company had less at risk, by several millions, than it began the year with. This might be thought a favorable feature in any other business, but a life insurance company cannot afford to run its extravagant machinery for months together without having, at the end, something to show for the time and brains and money expended. Nor can we wonder if policy-holders, who have been authoritatively led to expect large "dividends," refuse to be comforted under their disappointment when, they find that their premiums have only served to grease the wheels of a machine which, at its best, goes so slowly.

It is probable that the present year will prove a time of testing the strength and utility of many of the life insurance companies. Two have failed within a few months; one has voluntarily relinquished business; several have been under investigation, and of these more than one has found the ordeal a severe experience; of others, now under examination, street prophets are predicting doleful things.

We freely admit that respecting the solvency of the large majority of the established companies, there is no room for question. But the most superficial observation must suffice to convict a number of the younger aspirants, and even a few which call themselves old, of having failed to prove their claim to confidence or patronage. Under these circumstances then, it is just as well that the affairs of all should be subjected to a very thorough examination.

### MINOR TOPICS.

The May statement of Secretary BOUTWELL contains the gratifying intelligence of a reduction in the public debt, for the month of April of $8,154,092 19, a decrease since March 1, 1871, of $17,189,226 72, and a total decrease since March 1, 1866, of $394,758,213 66. The capital of the debt at the beginning of May, on a basis of a population of thirty-nine millions, amounts to $26 of per head. The amount of gold in the Treasury is $106,408,070 36, currency $13,776,202 64. The total amount of the national debt yesterday, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,050,271,540 16. This gratifying exhibit is proof that the revenues are faithfully collected and honestly applied. These monthly statements of the Secretary of the Treasury are a complete refutation of the false charges of extravagance and corruption in the administration of the national finances made by the Democracy. A contrast between the manner in which the finances of the nation and those of the State of New-York are administered cannot fail in convincing the people that the National Treasury is safest under Republican guardianship.

As if to demonstrate the necessity for improved regulation of our street-cars, another outrage has been reported. A Mr. WEBER was alighting, in company with his wife, from a car on the Forty-second-street cross-town line. A man standing on the back platform snatched a gold pin from his shirt, but he was immediately seized and grasped firmly by Mr. WEBER. A blow received on the beak of the head from a companion of the ruffian failed in slackening his hold, and a Police officer arriving, the alleged thief was arrested. The license that has become long permitted on our street-cars has a perpetual tendency to develop into robbery and murder. The companies cannot be too soon brought to understand that they must exact from their servants a more strict regard for the protection of passengers than they have hitherto exercised.

The Executive Committee of the Bar Association have taken prompt action upon the infamous measure above adverted to, which proposes to modify the Code of Procedure of this State, to suit the purposes of the Ring and their Erie confederates. They declare that the bill now awaiting the signature of the Governor will confer power upon Courts "to punish by fine and imprisonment, without any limit and without any trial by Jury or the benefit of appeal, the free and public expression of opinion upon the conduct of judicial tribunals, thus attempting to restore the worst features of the worst and most arbitrary times." Gov. HOFFMAN is requested to withhold his signature to this iniquitous piece of legislation, and it is to be hoped that he has enough personal independence left to do so.

Full returns in New-Hampshire give the Republicans a majority of three in the House of Representatives. The Senate is a tie, five Republicans and five Democrats, with two vacancies. One of these is in the First District, where the people failed to elect, and one in the Tenth, owing to the death of Hon. SAMUEL P. THRASHER, Senator elect. The Democracy are seeking to evade the provisions of article 14 of the State Constitution, and elect a Democratic Senator from the First District, without filling the vacancy in the Tenth. The following is the article, and the construction of the last clause is in dispute:

"And in case there shall not appear to be a Senator elected by a majority of votes in any district, the deficiencies shall be supplied in the following manner: viz., the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall be declared elected, by reason of votes of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect, by joint ballot, the Senator wanted for such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the State; and in like manner all vacancies in the Senate, arising by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied, as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen."

Some of the Democratic lawyers of the State have been consulted, and have given opinions in accordance with their party prejudices. The Constitution provides that "the members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall be declared elected shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect by joint ballot the Senator wanted in such district." In the Tenth District the two persons having the highest number of votes are both Republicans, and the Democratic Solons consulted have decided that this provision is only applicable in cases where the people fail to elect, and that as the time for filling the vacancy is not prescribed in the article, the vacancy in the First District could be filled and that of the Tenth left until the Senate thought proper to have an election. These opinions were given before the exact political complexion of the House of Representatives was known. They likewise ignore article 6 of the Constitution, which provides that "the vacancies in the Senate, if any, shall first be filled, the Governor shall then be elected." There is also an unbroken chain of precedents, extending from June, 1792, to the present time, for filling vacancies, and in every instance the only candidates recognized as eligible were the two having the highest number of votes.

The reverses of the Paris Communists on Saturday have not been barren of result. The army of the Government is drawing closer to Paris, and, inspired by its success, will undertake the task of reducing the remaining forts and the city with more enthusiasm. CLUSERET has been dismissed from the Ministry of War. Now that there is one desperate less, and he the head and front of the revolt, there is some hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the insurrection, which was brought on and kept alive by the fanatical teachings of men like CLUSERET, will be speedily terminated. The insurgents must by this time be convinced that nothing can be gained by prolonging the struggle.

One of the important results of the present strike in the coal regions is the loosening of the hold of the leaders of the Working Man's Benevolent Association on the miners. The men have grown exceedingly restive, and the strike is now maintained by misrepresentation. If the Executive Committee of the W. B. A. were out of the way, the operators and miners would soon come to an understanding, and work be resumed at fair prices. The miners in their turn are to have an application of the logic of strikes. The inside laborers have determined to insist on a more equable division of the profits of contract work. The miners now receive the low's share of these, and give, of the same alone, by far the least proportion of labor. Present indications are that if the Executive Committee of the W. B. A. does not soon permit the miners to accept fair terms offered by the operators, that, taking the matter in their own hands, they will resume work without regard to Union rules.

The keepers of the basement dens of Chatham-street have been sent by Judge DOWLING to the Penitentiary for three months, besides being mulcted in a fine of $250. This is up to about the mark. But since the Superintendent of Police has promised to root out similar vile resorts scattered over the City, why should not some corresponding token of the landlords who let property for purposes so vile? The law may not be able to reach them, but the publication of their names in Court, accompanied by a little sturdy censure, might have a salutary effect. The surest way to get at the root of the evil is to punish its tenders and makers of profit, namely the property-owners as participants in the wages of the iniquity of the tenants.

Courts of Justice in Hawaiian have a lower standard of decorum even than those of New-York. Mere personal altercations are confined to counsel, and pugilistic encounters even among these are rare. In the Supreme Court on Saturday, however, the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General had a regular set-to, which one of the Associate Justices had to separate. The quarrel arose out of a question of practice, and was conducted with great vehemence on both sides. The Chief Justice threatened to commit the Attorney-General for contempt, and the latter replied that he would not be committed, and that he would not submit to be insulted. The Chief Justice then left the bench, and the Attorney-General followed him, and gave him a severe thrashing. The Chief Justice then returned to the bench, and fined the Attorney-General $100 for contempt of Court. The latter refused to pay the fine, and left the Court-room. The Chief Justice then ordered the Sheriff to arrest the Attorney-General, but the latter refused to be arrested, and left the building. The Chief Justice then adjourned the Court.


AMUSEMENTS.

Stadt Opera.

"IL POLIUTO" AT THE ACADEMY.

The season of Italian opera, under Signor ALBITTI, was begun last night at the Academy under shearing circumstances. It requires no little boldness, after the latest of Metropolitan experiences in the department of art, to attempt Italian opera in New-York at all. The prejudice attending to past failures must consequently, whether justly or not, be overcome in the first place before even a favorable hearing can be assured; and to this the interest of the season, and the consequent weariness of the fashionable public, are to be added as unpropitious elements for such a managerial enterprise. We rejoice to say—and to be able to say it with entire candor—that there was at last night's performance of "Il Poliuto" no such manifestations and debility of management and detail, united with as much genuine artistic merit as not only to delight the audience, but to show that Signor ALBITTI, whether he commands success or not, has those wherewithal to deserve it. The orchestra and chorus were full, good and efficient. The scenery, costumes and decorations were highly creditable, and the mise en scène, as compared with most of the recent attempts seen on the same boards, was altogether admirable.

To come to the still more important matter of the principal singers, our report may be made at some points even more satisfactory. Of Signor VILLANI, as a stranger, it is never fair to speak. This gentleman, whose name as a tenor artist of high rank has preceded him from Havana and elsewhere, possesses a tenor of much richness, volume and sympathetic quality. Unlike most tenors on a first appearance, he was in good voice last night, and from the opening recitative to the last declamatory burst, he sang with irreproachable clearness, power and energy. Signor VILLANI is one of the artists who warm to their work as they go on in it. The first impression produced by him was evidently somewhat disappointing. The quiet of his manner, and his uniform refusal to force his voice, even in passages to which our public has been used to expect such extra exertion, led to a fear that the new tenor was, after all, destined to produce but a mediocre effect. But Signor VILLANI gained more and more on the sympathy of his audience as he went on. Like a true artist, and, indeed, like all really first-rate performers, he rose with the occasion. The greater the demand upon his powers the more ability he showed to respond to them; and at the close what was merely tentative consideration swelled to positive enthusiasm. Miss KELLOGG looked charmingly last night,—her figure seeming to change for the better each new time she appears,—and sang with exquisite delicacy, sweetness and feeling. It is gratifying to national pride, however unpretentious a sign of the progress of European art, that almost every soprano who comes to us across the Atlantic has the effect to make our own native songstress more highly appreciated. It is more gratifying still to add that this is a consequence not of disappointment with the foreign warblers alone, but of the steady and rapid strides that Miss KELLOGG has taken in her art. Her freshest part evening was a fair test and proof of this assertion. Much of the more delicate and critical passage was an improvement on what we have heard from this gifted young lady before. The thrilling finale that ends Donizetti's work carelessly sustained on this occasion magnificent justice. The curtain descended amid quite a tempest of applause, and Miss KELLOGG and Signor VILLANI were compelled for the third time to appear and receive the congratulations of the audience. The opening of Signor ALBITTI'S season can be recorded as a decided success; and the next opera, "Il Trovatore," on Wednesday, from appearances, will be no less prosperous.

Theatrical.

BIELO'S THEATER.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT acted *Sir Giles Overreach*, in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," at Bielo's, last evening. The performance is one which has had frequent repetition, but it will bear it, as a capital effort of a gifted, thoughtful and finished artist. The fact that it will be once more offered on to-morrow is the only one that, in view of the familiarity of the representation, need be mentioned here. The bill at Bielo's, this evening, is to consist of "As You Like It." Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will be Jaques, and Mr. C. R. THORNE, Jr., Orlando. Rosalind will be embodied by Miss ROSE EVANS, a newcomer, concerning whose recent successful debut in San Francisco, the California papers are unusually vocal. The management further announces that the distribution of parts will be given special peculiarity by the resumption by Mr. JAMES MACE, of his rôle of *Charley the Wrestler*.

Supreme.

Judge Ira Harris, of Albany; Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill; Hon. A. M. Eldridge, of Chicago; Hon. J. W. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, and D. P. Wesson, of Springfield, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. A. Marquez, of Peru; Gen. H. P. Adams, of Massachusetts; Congressman J. F. Wilson, of Iowa; Hon. W. H. Packer, of Montreal, and Col. J. K. Ellis, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge Amasa J. Parker, and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and E. N. Butler, Esq., of Pennsylvania, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy; Hon. B. T. Spencer, of Washington; Hon. Emlen Field, of Ohio; Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany; Dr. S. B. Ricord, of Massachusetts, and L. E. Ballard, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. P. Nichols, of Albany, and O. Koopmanshap, the Chinese Emigration Agent, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Monroe Ransdell, of Newburg; Col. Cass, of Troy; Hon. O. G. Shaw, of Chicago, and A. Suro, of Havana, are at the Gilsey House. Hon. Louis A. Ocbe, of Iowa, is at the Spencer House. Gen. Craig W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, and R. G. Greve, of Utica, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Hewson Day, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

# COAL SUSPENSION.

## The Mining Leaders Defied by the Operators.

## Meeting of the Miners at Hyde Park.

## Mr. Tripp Wishes to Earn the Taxes on His Mines.

## The Propositions Again Rejected by the Companies.

## Still No Prospect of an Understanding Being Had.

## An Explanation from the Anthracite Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 1.—Mr. IRA TRIPP will begin working his mine to-morrow, with half a force of men, asking no further favors of the W. B. A., as he told me to-day. The men formerly employed by him, and who were so cruelly beaten on the 7th ult., by the mob, being willing once more to risk their lives in providing for their wives and little ones, Mr. TRIPP expresses the hope that he himself will not be murdered for endeavoring to make his coal property earn enough to pay the taxes on it. During a conversation with Mr. WARNER, of the firm of MORRIS & WARNER, coal operators, in Hyde Park, to-day, he said that he was satisfied that there would be no general resumption before the 1st of August. Mr. WARNER is well posted in coal matters, and not likely to make rash predictions.

According to announcement, a meeting of the delegates representing the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Companies met at Hyde Park yesterday morning, and were in session nearly all day. The meeting is represented as not being very harmonious, but after hours of deliberation they appointed a Committee to call upon Messrs. STORRS, SAYRE and WARNER, of the Companies, to offer the new terms. The Committee performed the duties assigned to it, and proposed to resume at $1 10 per car. The representatives of the Companies once more informed these delegates that their offer would not be entertained by the directors, and so ended that finale. Of course other meetings will be held, and new propositions submitted, but all meetings will be worse than useless unless it be one to resume at eighty-six cents per diamond car, or without any terms whatever. But the miners are not at all disposed to accede to either of these propositions, and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end.

### Meeting of the Anthracite Board of Trade—They Issue a Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—The Anthracite Board of Trade of the Schuylkill region has issued a circular, dated Pottsville, to-day, to the working men of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, quoting an article from the *Anthracite Monitor* of Saturday, containing the last proposition of the coal operators, which the *Monitor* says:

"Is a deep-laid scheme for the destruction of the W. B. A. through the repudiation of the fundamental principle of its organization. The time, at the time we write this, we do not know, nor what will be the action of the Executive of the County Board in regard to the acceptance of the proposition; but we hope it will be rejected by other districts, they will emphatically ignore it. The proposition is not just, whatever its friends or those wishing a settlement at any price may say about it. It will rob men of their share of the percentage of prices that coal will bring above the basis in the next year, which, if the trade be revived, ought to be considerable, and it gives no guarantee that operators will continue to work their collieries if prices come down so that they cannot work them to make them pay at the prices they at present offer to labor. Hence, by accepting the proposition the men give up their right to percentage where it is never to fall which will be for two months at least, and have no promise of steady work after they have done so. It would be much better to accept a $2 10 basis without the sliding scale downward, or the $2 basis with a sliding scale, on the 1,750 pound car, than the $1 basis, as the latter ware in favor, and we have no faith in the present offer in a trap, snare and delusion, and learn on its face the ingress of the mind of that wily schemer P. B. GOWAN. The men may do as they please, but for us, we denounce it as a piece of contemptible trickery, a disgrace to any body that would be accepted by it. None would more rejoice than we to find this assertion wrong, but it will not be so, and it men accept, they will awake before long to a sense of their folly. Coal will again go down below $2 basis, and for that reason we do not advise a sliding scale to $2, to prevent the necessity of suspension when it does fall below, and for the reason that we believe it will fall to $2 at. We oppose the present proposition because we know that operators will suspend their collieries when it does go down, and after having suspended will not renew the above basis themselves they will leave the men in the lurch."

The circular issued by the Board closes as follows:

"The proposition we made on April 28 does not call for any such concession as you quote in the above article, and we charge the misstatement of it with falsely and maliciously attempting to mislead you to your great injury. We now again assert that we made this offer in good faith, and with the firm intention, if it be accepted by you, to continue to work and mine coal at the above rates, for the purpose of coal in the market, and subject only to unavoidable cause, such as break downs or collieries and want of means of transportation. This, we confidentially believe, we can do, and the editor of the *Monitor* has no right to charge us with contemplating a suspension in this offer until we have had a fair trial.

(Signed,) WM. HENDRICK, President.

### One Colliery Succeeds in Attaining Its Assessment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A dispatch from Pottsville says: The Keystone Colliery, at Ashland, resumed work this morning with a larger force than employed previous to the suspension. Hundreds of men and boys are awaiting employment.

### The Movement Among the Mine Laborers.

*From the Scranton Republican, May 1.*

A very important and significant movement is now on foot by the inside mine laborers, which threatens to give the miners considerable trouble—fully equal to their difficulties with the companies. To those not conversant with the contract system of mining coal, a word of explanation is necessary. When operators mine coal by the car, they pay the miner a certain sum therefor, based on the diamond car, (about one and a half tons,) and the miner merely earns the coal, which a laborer loads it into the cars, for which the miner pays him specified wages, the gross amount earned, while he (the miner) pays for the powder, oil, &c., and retains the balance. For instance, when the companies pay $1 25 per diamond car, the gross amount earned is $0 17. Of this sum the laborer received $0 05½, while the latter had $0 11½ cents after paying the necessary expenses. Now the laborer does the work the miner rejects from four to six hours a day, while the laborer cannot get through with his work in less than from nine to eleven hours, thus being compelled to work twice the number of hours the miner does, be exposed to more and greater danger, and receive little more than half the pay. Against this inequality, not to say injustice, the laborers do not propose to submit in the future, as it is perfectly right and just that they should not. It costs a laborer just as much to live as it does a miner, and it is really surprising that they have not protested against the injustice years ago. A little comparison will show that at eighty-six cents per diamond car the miner would earn $2 20½ per day, but they protest that it is "starvation wages." Now, if during 1870, when the companies paid $1 31 per car, laborers could live on what the miners paid them, ($2 62½)



why would the miners starve in 1871, if they received $2 20½ per day? Hereabove the laborer has been little less than the miner's slave, and it is right that they should throw off the yoke. Their necessities are the same as the miner's; they want to educate their children the same; clothe and feed their wives and little ones just as well; they earn more than the miners, and it is not right that they should receive only half as much pay.

### Some Sharp Lunguage for the Leaders to Ponder On.

*From the Miners' Journal, May 1.*

The leaders of the W. B. A. know no more about the coal trade than an idiot. They talk about coal going above $2 75 to $3 on an average after resumption, and that the men will be defrauded of the percentage above that sum in wages. Coal may sell on an average above $2 75 after resumption for say two or three weeks, but we doubt if it will even that long. It may average $2 75 for a month, but it will be lower afterward. The foolish suspension will curtail the demand for anthracite coal at least 1,000,000 tons this year, and it may reach 1,500,000 less than it would have been, if the trade had not been checked. They say there is no security for work the whole season on the wages offered. Of course if there is no demand for coal, the collieries cannot be worked at any price—but there will be greater security of their being worked on fixed wages, than on a basis sliding to $2 as and then suspending again, if prices go below. The fixed prices will also have a tendency to keep the mills in operation the season, in order to increase the trade and keep up the quantity for the whole year, while if there is to be a stoppage on the $2 50 basis offered by the leaders, the President of the road will keep up the tolls and obtain the income of the road on a diminished supply with higher tolls; instead of keeping tolls lower and deriving his revenue from an increased quantity on lower rates of tolls.

The coal operators have made their offer for the balance of the year, and they assure the men that they do not intend to war against the Association in Schuylkill County, but will meet or treat with those who have grossly deceived them, and in whom they can place no confidence. We presume there are quite as able men in the organization, and more honest, too, who can attend to the interests of the Working Men's Benevolent Association much better than the present incumbents have done. And in their case the results will be the same, because the present arrangement ceases with the year. It is also a question whether fixed wages for specified periods are not better than a sliding scale—say for three months, six months, or even a year; when no change is likely to take place in the market which the action of the leaders could to be considerable, and it gives the guarantee that operators will continue to work their collieries if prices come down so that they cannot work them to make them pay at the prices they at present offer to labor. Hence, by accepting the proposition the men give up their right to percentage where it is never to fall which will be for two months at least, and have no promise of steady work after they have done so. It would be much better to accept a $2 10 basis without the sliding scale downward, or the $2 basis with a sliding scale, on the 1,750 pound car, than the $1 basis, as the latter ware in favor, and we have no faith in the present offer in a trap, snare and delusion, and learn on its face the ingress of the mind of that wily schemer P. B. GOWAN. The men may do as they please, but for us, we denounce it as a piece of contemptible trickery, a disgrace to any body that would be accepted by it. None would more rejoice than we to find this assertion wrong, but it will not be so, and if men accept, they will awake before long to a sense of their folly. Coal will again go down below $2 basis, and for that reason we do not advise a sliding scale to $2, to prevent the necessity of suspension when it does fall below, and for the reason that we believe it will fall to $2 at. We oppose the present proposition because we know that operators will suspend their collieries when it does go down, and after having suspended will not renew the above basis themselves they will leave the men in the lurch."

The circular issued by the Board closes as follows:

"The proposition we made on April 28 does not call for any such concession as you quote in the above article, and we charge the misstatement of it with falsely and maliciously attempting to mislead you to your great injury. We now again assert that we made this offer in good faith, and with the firm intention, if it be accepted by you, to continue to work and mine coal at the above rates, for the purpose of coal in the market, and subject only to unavoidable cause, such as break downs or collieries and want of means of transportation. This, we confidentially believe, we can do, and the editor of the *Monitor* has no right to charge us with contemplating a suspension in this offer until we have had a fair trial.

(Signed,) WM. HENDRICK, President.

### A Lady with a Feather in Her Face.

*From the Boston Herald, April 30.*

Some time since a lady residing at the South End, while performing the ordinary duties of her household, was suddenly taken with a severe pain on the right side of her face. Supposing it to be a species of neuralgia, and that it would soon pass off, she paid but little attention to it. The pain, however, continued to increase in violence, causing much suffering, and a few days subsequently a small swelling commenced to form on the inside of her face, gradually enlarging in size. Becoming somewhat alarmed, she deemed it necessary to send for a physician, and Dr. L. E. SHELDON was accordingly called in. Upon an examination of the case, being fearful that the swelling might break and produce a lasting disfigurement of the lady's countenance, he decided to remove the tumor by the aid of surgical instruments. The operation required considerable skill and caution, but it was successfully performed, the lady undergoing it with remarkable fortitude. The tumor was found to contain a small feather, about one inch in length, which was probably the cause of all the trouble. How it came there is a wonder.

### A Very Singular and Mysterious Occurrence.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* publishes the following, asserting that it has received the "facts" upon undoubted evidence:

Mr. E. J. WHITE, whose death occurred last week, was stricken on his return from our last Court to his home in Brownsburg, with the disease that proved fatal. On the day of his return he had occasion to go into a room where was hanging a clock belonging to his father, the late ROBERT WHITE. This clock is of the old-fashioned high kind, and has been stopped for years, not even having the weights attached, being merely kept as a family relic. When Mr. WHITE entered the room the clock, which had been silent for so long, distinctly struck "one!" He at the time paid no special attention to it, and, not being of a superstitious turn of mind, thought it was a mistake or an illusion of his fancy. The next day or the day after he again had occasion to enter the same room. Again the clock struck "one!" He immediately went out, telling his wife of the circumstance, and remarked that he felt assured he was going to die soon. His premonitions, as we have stated, proved true, and in a few days his spirit passed away.

### Unexpected Discovery of a Brother's Grave.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, May 1.*

A lady and gentleman from the far South, while here on a bridal tour a few days ago, visited Oakwood Cemetery. Among other objects of interest, while roaming through the soldiers' section in that city of the dead, the lady discovered, suddenly came upon the grave of his only brother, killed in the Confederate service, and whose last resting-place had hitherto been unknown to any member of his family. It had been carefully and lovingly marked by the good ladies of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, and there could be no mistake as to its identity. The strangers immediately ordered a marble slab to be dressed over the remains, and took the wooden headboard put there by the Association to his mother in the South. It is stated that a brother of the bride was also killed during the war, and his remains are now resting at another Richmond cemetery—Hollywood.

### Night Affrays in this City.

JOHN ADAMS and FRANK CARPENTER, colored men, living at No. 116 Baxter-street, began disputing at a late hour last evening about a matter of rent, and words proving inadequate to the occasion CARPENTER struck ADAMS in the mouth with his first, knocking out one of his teeth. The latter instantly drew a razor with which he made a savage onslaughts upon CARPENTER, inflicting a severe gash in his face. Both men were arrested, and the wounds of ADAMS having been dressed, both were locked up in the Prince-street Police Station.

At 10 o'clock in the evening another affray occurred in the yard of No. 226 Greenwich-street, the participants being JOHN SCHULTE and ISAAC WILLMAN, both of whom reside in the house. The affray was occasioned by SCHULTZ striking WILLMAN on the head with a club, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station.

LAWRENCE MALONY and JAMES MCGUIRE, both of whom live at No. 324 East thirty-third street, had a fight last evening in front of their residence, during which MALONY struck MCGUIRE on the head with a curry-comb, inflicting a severe scalp wound. MALONY was locked up in the East thirty-fifth street Police Station.

When standing at the corner of Avenue A and Nineteenth-street, at a late hour last evening, JOHN RYAN, of No. 324 Avenue A, was approached from behind by some unknown man, who struck him on the head with a blunt weapon, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was not seen by his victim, and there is no clue to his identity.

### Another Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as Engine No. 164, with a freight-train, was passing east, upon the Erie Railway, at Paterson, it ran into a couple of freight-cars, wrecking them, and considerably damaging the locomotive. The cars were part of a train which was being thrown upon a switch. The coupling broke, leaving the two rear cars upon the main track, in front of the incoming train. The cow-catcher and smoke-stack were torn from the engine, which was otherwise damaged.

### Fatal Fall from a Window.

LIZZIE WAGNER, aged eighteen months, last evening fell from a third-story window of No. 226 William-street, and received injuries from which she soon afterward died at the Park Hospital.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The steam-ship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall on April 22, reached this port yesterday. We subjoin late and interesting details and facts noted by already published telegrams.

### ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

**Chiriqui and Los Santos in Arms—Movements the Provisional President—Correspondent's Flight—A Steamer Captured.**

*From the Panama Star & Herald, April 19.*

The steamer *Morro*, which left this port on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th, for Chiriqui, to bring to Panama President CORREOSO and suite, and inquire as to the truth of certain reports current here that a revolution had broken out in the Department of Chiriqui, returned on the morning of the 17th. The following report of the trip, and state of affairs in the above Department, has been furnished us by a gentleman on board the *Morro*, and is, we are assured, strictly correct:

"Upon entering with the tide into Mensabe, about 11 A. M., on the 16th, I observed that the steamer *Montijo* was anchored inside of the port. When we were about a mile distant from the port the *Montijo* came out and hoisted the American flag, upon which we ran up ours and fired a cannon, thinking that President CORREOSO was aboard with his suite. On coming near enough I noticed that the *Montijo* had neither passengers nor cattle on board, which rather surprised me. I hailed the steamer and asked if President CORREOSO and his party were on board on their way to Panama, in which case I would at once return. I was answered by the Purser, that CORREOSO was on shore waiting for us, and adding, 'go in for him.' I immediately proceeded into the port, and the *Montijo* followed me, and we both anchored. It was then I noticed on the beach about fifty persons from the *Morro*, a battalion of soldiers well armed. I immediately took a boat and went on board of the *Montijo*, demanding of the Captain and Purser why they had deceived me, instead of allowing me to return to Panama. The commandant of the battalion, ANTONIO FRANCISCHI, came on board, and took command of the steamer, compromising them not to freight the *Morro* under any pretense to the Government of Correoso. I did so, and signed it under compulsion. After this was arranged they informed me that they had 800 men who had made a *pronunciamiento* in David, and that TOMAS HERRERA, the deposed General Provisional President, and MANUEL DIAZ GUARDIA, and others of their party, were in David. The *Montijo*, which had been for some days in Mensah, with a battalion on board, went to Las Tablas, where CORREOSO and his officers were. They made an attack on them, taking them all prisoners except CORREOSO, who escaped, having had a boat in readiness behind him. I saw the rifle on board of the *Montijo*, with a large amount of money, which probably was obtained by a forced loan at Las Tablas. A guard is stationed on board of the *Montijo*, with many prisoners. Means were taken to endeavor to capture CORREOSO. The *Montijo* is armed, and is probable the revolutionists will keep possession of her for some time. While absent on a visit to the *Montijo*, an officer and some soldiers went on board of the *Morro* and took out of her three persons who were passengers sent on a mission by the Governor of Panama. One of them was allowed to return, but the other two were detained. One of the passengers was known to me as the correspondence which he carried with him, destined for CORREOSO, from the Governor. The Prefects of Las Tablas and Veraguas are prisoners on board of the *Montijo*. The *Morro* left for Panama at 2 P. M. of the 16th. The *Montijo* still remained there, preparing for some other expedition."

### GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

The Governor of the districs of the capital, in exercise of the executive power in local matters, has issued the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The undersigned, charged with the exercise of the executive power in local affairs, has received with surprise the unexpected news that the territory of the State has been invaded by forces from Central America, a country to which we have given no cause of complaint. The Department of Chiriqui has been the theatre of the scandalous attemps, which patriotism cannot leave unpunished. The invaders, aided by a few unworthy Istmenians, who esteem as of no value the honor of their nation, and without any political principle to protect, have come to the Department of Santos, after her arrival at the Department of Santos, after having touched at Veraguas, surprised the Constitutional President of the State, Gen. B. CORREOSO and his suite, and made prisoners of the latter, but the President escaped and will be soon among us.

Countrymen! Another chance to show to the world your valor and generosity. Stand by the flag of the lawful Government and that of your sympathies. Let us protect commerce and all the pacific inhabitants of the State, that is may prove that we are not barbarians.

Executing the executive local Government, as Governor of the district of the capital and the Department, in fulfillment of my duty, and what the country has a right to expect from your loyalty, I call on you to take up arms against an invasion which seeks to profane the sacred soil of our capital.

JULIAN SOSA.

PANAMA, April 17, 1871.

### SALVADOR AND HONDURAS.

**Progress of the Strife—Movements of the Armies—Defeat of Honduras.**

*From the Star & Herald, April 18.*

Our dates from this Republic are Acajutla, 7th; La Libertad, 8th; La Union, 9th. The *Boletin Official* published in the office of *El Faro* of 10 inst. gives the following notices of events since the 20th March:

The invading army remains in Santa Ana. Information had been received that the forces of Guatemala were within four leagues of Santa Ana. The Salvadorian Army, under Gen. MARTINEZ, took up a position in Costepeque on the 29th of March. Gen. XATRUCH had met with no resistance in his march into the interior of Honduras. President MEDINA had gone to Gracias with his guard, after knowing the defeat at Pasaguina.

On the 29th the army at Costepeque was attacked by the Hondurans forces with a sharp fire made from small arms, which the Salvadoreños did not heed much. Three well-directed shells put their enemy to flight. A great many decorous take place from the Honduras side; Tyre Island and Amapala were in the power of Gen. XATRUCH. The latter was proclaimed Provisional President of Honduras, after he had taken possession. The departments of San Miguel, La Union, Usulutan, San Vicente, Cojutepeque and Zacatecoluca were quiet. The Honduras flag taken at the battle of Pasaguina was received by the Ministry. At the date of the last mail, with the exception of the departments of Santa Ana and Ahuachapa, all the rest of the Republic was tranquil.

Gen. Don MANUEL ESTEVES, with 800 men, overran the department of Sonsonate and put to flight the *pronunciados*, who, it seems, wanted to get up a movement in favor of Gen. MORAZAN and Gen. DUEÑAS. The latter was present in such attempts are to have fifty lashes, and if women, fifteen days in prison. Such is the decree issued by Gov. MAZARIEGO, of Sonsonate, (not MELGAREJO, of Bolivia,) and dated Isalco, 25th March.

It was reported by telegram that Gen. XATRUCH had marched without any obstacle, and was in Pospire, four leagues from Nacaome, on the road to Tegucigalpa.

The different Consuls and the foreigners kept their national flags flying in sign of neutrality, in case of invasion.

From a proclamation of Gen. XATRUCH, of the 17th March, and from the *Ultimo Oficial* of Honduras the news was confirmed of an action having been fought at Pasquina, in which the Honduras troops were defeated; also that President MEDINA had gone to the frontiers at the head of a battalion of infantry. The only consolation, says the *Gaceta*, is, that in this fratricidal war, it is carried on as a civilised people ought to.

The President of Honduras had ordered:

1st. That hostilities shall be carried on against armed enemies only.

2d. That private property of all kinds shall be well treated.

3d. That prisoners of war shall also be well treated, so far as their security permits.

4th. Hospitals and hospital transports shall be respected, and protected as much as possible.

Before the steamer *Costa Rica* left the port of Libertad, the following dispatch was sent by her to the *Star & Herald* from Mr. C. SELLMAN, the director of the telegraphs of Salvador:

The following is the latest news, which I forward to you by telegraph to the port of Libertad:

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

SAN SALVADOR, April 8, 1871.

GONZALES and the troops of Honduras have fled.

News has just been received officially of the complete defeat in the square of Santana of the rebel Honduran GONZALES and the so-called invading army of Honduras, under the command of Don JUAN LOPEZ, by the divisions under command of Gens. Don CIRILACO CHOTO and Don ILDEFONSO MARIN, after six hours' fighting.

The attack began on the 7th, at 9 A. M., and did not end until 3 P. M., with the flight of GONZALES and his partisans.

The details will be published as soon as they arrive. The Ex-Colonel, J. M. RIVAS, who was a deserter, was killed.

A private dispatch from President DUEÑAS, of the 8th inst., says: "The peace of Central America is now secure. Gen. XATRUCH has full possession of Honduras, and Salvador is completely pacified."

### PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The municipal election in Indianapolis, Ind., occurs today.

A Chicago paper is surprised that the Democrats are not looking to Ex-Senator JAMES R. DOOLITTLE as their candidate for President.

Seven of the ten towns in Wood County, West Virginia, gave 1,045 majority for the Pick Amendment.

Rev. J. L. IRWIN, General Agent of the American Bible Society in West Virginia, died in Fairmont last week.

Since 1861 Massachusetts has appropriated $130,708 67 to Prof. AGASSIZ'S Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge.

It is reported that President ALLEN, of Union College, will accept a Professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

WILD BILL, once famous in magazine literature, has just been appointed Marshal of the town of Abilene, Kansas.

A velocipede rider, who was run down and injured by a street-car in New-Orleans, has sued the Company for $10,000 damages.

It is reported that some of the hotels in the vicinity of the White Mountains will reduce their terms to $1 50 per day this season. It may be difficult for "guests" to find these hotels.

Secretary BOUTWELL addressed the Chicago Board of Trade, on Friday, and told the members how great, pleasant and important a city theirs is.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been compelled to decline an invitation to attend the Tennessee Industrial Exposition this month, business engagements requiring him to leave for Maryland in a few days.

Col. GILES M. HILLYER, for many years a prominent politician in Mississippi, died in Jackson on the 22d ult. He was a native of this State, and had been a citizen of Mississippi about thirty years.

Hartford claims to be the richest city of its size in the Union, and thinks it must have an art building at once,—not the most costly, but one creditable, architecturally and intelligently planned.

A Bostonian who did Mount Washington on foot last year, has informed the *Transcript* that he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorged himself.

BARBONCITO, Big Chief of the Navajoes, sleeps with his fathers. He was brave and cruel. He talked much and well, and to RED CLOUD he was not inferior. White men do not weep at his death.

Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, sails for Europe in the *Scotia* Wednesday, as delegate to the two Presbyterian Assemblies about to convene in Edinburgh, also as delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which will assemble in St. Petersburg, Russia.

One of the Kentucky Democratic papers is apprehensive that "some fourth-rate county Court lawyer, who has been demagoguing for the last ten years for the position," will get the Democratic nomination for Governor in its State.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that the recent tornado in Pike County, Ala., was so furious that it wrenched the bark from trees, and demolished a strong and substantial wagon-wheel, breaking every spoke. And it thinks that these and other freaks of the furious winds almost surpass belief.

An undertaker in Detroit, in February, jokingly promised to bury a friend for $20, provided he died within twelve weeks. Last Monday the undertaker fulfilled his promise, his friend having died after an illness of two weeks, which were his only sick days for twelve years.

JOHN SCHMIDT, who died in Cincinnati last week, left $10,000 to JOHN C. APPERSELLER for his kindness and attention to him during his sickness, and $1,000 to Mr. APPERSELLER'S servant-girl, BERTHA HECKMAN, familiarly called "Bettie," who tended and nursed him during his sickness.

It is suggested in the *Old and New* for May that a society should be organized for the prevention of public and unfounded melancholy, it being thought that the world would be a much happier one if we could remove from the faces of those we meet that don't-you-pity-me look which some worthy women wear, or that pleased-sympathize-with-me air which men assume.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS and Mr. W. J. FLORENCE—the well-known delineators of Irish characters—with their wives, will leave in the *Scotia* to-morrow, for an extended tour in Europe. As both have kissed the "blarney stone," they will not need to perform that ceremony again, but they will spend some time at the Lakes of Killarney.

A communication published in the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* earnestly opposes foreign immigration, on the ground that "instead of Americans Americanising foreigners, foreigners are foreignising Americans." The writer wants the lands kept by the present Georgians for their children, and piteously asks: "Where are our children to go if we give away or sell our lands?"

Connecticut tells a bit of pleasant gossip, thus: The first stove ever allowed in the dwelling-house of widow HANNAH YORK, of North Stonington, was set up April 20, 1671, in which was kindled a fire from embers taken from the fire in her fire-place, which has not been extinguished for ever sixty-five years. The first mason and the first lamp ever suffered to enter her house were recently lighted. The old lady remarked that she didn't know what anybody wanted such things for; for her part, she had rather have her old fire-place and candle than a house full of such things.

Mr. JAMES F. CONOVER resigned his editorial connection with the Detroit *Advertiser & Tribune* on Saturday last, intending, as he says, to engage in another profession which is the only one which could call him away from journalism, and which is the one that seems providentially designated for him in the future. Mr. CONOVER has been connected with the Press of Detroit for a period of time much longer than any of his contemporaries there, and he publishes some very interesting reminiscences of the profession in that city.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* of April 28 briefly records a Ku-Klux outrage thus: "Last Saturday night a band of the 'mystic brothers,' who wear masks and regulate society, at or near Athens, in this county, took out BEN LOGAN (colored) and whipped him severely; notified MARY SIMPSON, (colored,) a school teacher, that she must give up her occupation, as it was against the law, and also whipped a white man of the name of ADAMS. The imputed offense for which the whipping was done are not given. Several of the masters are known, and will probably be called upon to render an account of their stewardship."

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, speaking of the South, says: "We have done our duty to the cause of American liberty, and have failed. We know as well as any that these institutions are in greater danger now than they ever were. But we go no more to the battle-field in their behalf. That duty and responsibility devolves on other sections. The danger has now come to their doors, for GRANT is Dictator in New-York and Ohio, just as he is in Virginia and Alabama. If you of the North and West can stand a loss of freedom, under an imperial sceptre, so can we. We propose to wait and see, meantime obeying the laws as they are, rendering unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and voting steadily at the polls against all Radical measures of usurpation and destructiveness. If the North and West manifest the manliness to defend their birthrights, all right—we shall be glad, for we are all in the same boat. But as for the South arming a man or pulling a trigger to begin the struggle, is as utterly foreign to Southern thoughts or intentions, as it is to build a ladder to scale the moon. When the North begins, and calls on us for help, why, then, "we'll think about it." No more secession for *this* quarter. Ku-klux MORTON has put a lie in the Grant Ku-klux platform."

## GUAYMAS.

### The Burning of the Steamer Forward by the U. S. Steamer Mohican.

### A Curious Statement by the First Officer of the Forward—He Asserts that His Vessel Was Seized by Vega and His Band—Singular Disappearance of the Captain.

*From the San Francisco Alta, April 24.*

The readers of the *Alta* are already familiar with the facts that the famous Gen. VEGA, a Mexican, organized a band of pirates in May last, and took possession of the town of Guaymas for the purpose of plunder. In connection with this, it will be remembered that the steamer *Forward* participated in the raid on Guaymas, and was soon after burned by the United States man-of-war *Mohican*. The first officer of the *Forward* was arrested, and detained by the Mexican authorities until January last, when he made his escape while on his way to Guymas for trial. He arrived in this city recently, with some other officers and men of the *Forward*, and has made affidavit, setting forth the real object of the *Forward*, that she was forced into service by VEGA, and that he was entirely powerless to change the course of events.

The *Forward* was originally a British gun-boat, in the China waters. She was sold out of one of our citizens, Capt. JAMES, but being of foreign, the British service, and subsequently purchased by bottom, she was put under the Salvadorian flag. Before sailing from this port she was extensively repaired and fitted up. The owner intends to bring an action against the United States Government to recover damages for the loss of the vessel. We give the affidavit of the first officer, GEO. W. HOLDEN, almost verbatim, avoiding unnecessary repetition only. It will be found very interesting and to repay perusal:

The undersigned hereby certifies that he is a resident of the City of San Francisco, and is a citizen of the United States; that upon the latter part of the month of July, 1870, he engaged upon the Salvadorian steamer *Forward* as chief mate, the vessel being then in the harbor of San Francisco, and preparing for an oystering expedition to the coast of Mexico; that the steamer was entirely fitted out for taking oysters, had a full supply of coal, and, in fact, full to the extent of all she could carry, as it was the object to have coal not only for her outward but for her homeward run also. The entire company of the steamer consisted of a master, myself as first officer, our second mate, chief engineer, second engineer, cook, four seamen and three firemen. There were two white men skilled in the oystering business, called cullers, and twelve Chinamen. The cullers and Chinamen were to be landed upon the coast of Mexico, and to be established there to take oysters. The lumber spoken of was to build habitations for them. The steamer started from San Francisco on the 2d day of March, and went first to Schatzmann's Lagoon, several hundred miles below San Diego, situated in Lower California, the object being to tow out a sailing vessel that lay there, with the mine that proved to be on board the steam-ship *Golden City*, wrecked at Magdalena Bay. Towed the vessel out, and then the *Forward* steered for Magdalena Bay to offer assistance to the wrecked steamer. Arrived at the wreck, but obtaining no business there, went to Mazatlan, Mexico, reaching that port on the 24th of March. The object in going to Mazatlan was to report to the Custom-house authorities there, and to obtain a permit to proceed to Tecapan, where there are large oyster-beds. The place is fifty miles south of Mazatlan.

#### A VESSEL SEIZED AT MAZATLAN.

At Mazatlan the local military authorities evinced, or pretended to evince some suspicion of the real objects of the *Forward*, and accused the master of having intentions other than oystering. After making an examination of the vessel, and finding nothing contraband in the way of her machinery, so that it could not be worked, and then made a search for arms, discharging all the cargo of coal and also much of the coal. The master, myself, and others were taken before the tribunals of Mazatlan and subjected to a rigid examination. After much delay, expense and a fine of $500 and all expenses, being entirely free from anything to warrant the least suspicion, proceedings were discontinued, and the steamer and her people set free. Finally permission was given to leave Mazatlan, &c., the steamer and all concerned being found entirely free from anything to warrant the least suspicion, proceedings were discontinued, and the steamer and her people set free. Finally permission was given to leave Mazatlan, but as no permit could be obtained to take oysters at Tecapan, the steamer steered for San Blas, in hopes of obtaining a permit there. Here a permit was obtained, and Tecapan was reached on the 21st of April, where the steamer lay at the mouth of the river, being unable to run in by reason of the bar. The vessel was then at anchor. The cullers and Chinamen were landed at the entrance to the river, where they were annoyed by the inhabitants. Still the work progressed steadily and favorably until the close of the month of April, the steamer lying outside the shore party all the time.

#### THE TROUBLE COMMENCES.

On the 2d of April a number of Mexican soldiers came to the beach, the master being then ashore. Soon after he came off to the steamer, and procured his papers, saying at the time that Mexican soldiers had come from the town and demanded to see them. The master was taken ashore in one of the steamer's boats, stating that he would return shortly, but he did not, in fact, return, but sent word to me in the evening by the boat that took him ashore, directing me to get up steam, and come in over the bar in the morning, at full tide. I did so, and found the boat at the steamer in. The man who brought off the message was one of the oyster cullers. I asked him why the master did not himself come, and he replied that he was to remain ashore. I thought there was something wrong, and after questioning the second mate, who went ashore in the boat, he told me that he, the master, was in the hands of the Mexicans a prisoner. I then determined I would not go in with the steamer, because I distrusted the Mexicans. On the night of the same day I took the pilot, who had been sent to the *Forward*, and put him in another vessel lying near by, and then stood out to sea with the steamer, and on the following morning, May 1, ran in for the land again, and came to off the bar. After this a message was received from the master, informing me that I could run in or remain outside, as I thought proper, as he would return in a few days; remained where I was two weeks; during which time I sent to the boat which I had put in to ascertain if the master had made his appearance, or if any account had been received of him, and obtaining no information of him, and finding that the Mexican population ashore were interfering with the Chinese in their oystering operations, sometimes firing guns over their heads, I placed the cullers on the southward called Boca Camichin, to obtain supplies, and see if the Chinamen could take oysters there without molestation; anchored off that place and sent a boat ashore under charge of Mr. LEE, second mate. When the boat landed it was at once surrounded by a party armed with muskets, and ordered back by a party armed with muskets, and ordered back by a party armed with muskets, and ordered back

## IMPORING CEREMONIES.

Concerning Memorial Services on Board of the Austrian Frigate Novara—A Tribute to the Memory of the Late Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, Imperial Austrian Navy.

Yesterday was witnessed on board of the Imperial Austrian frigate Novara, now lying in our harbor, a solemn memorial service such as has rarely if ever taken place here. The services were in honor of the late Vice-Admiral WILLIAM DE TEGETHOFF, the hero of Lissa and Helgoland. The Austro-Hungarian Consul, Mr. CHARLES BOLSELAWSKI, on behalf of the commander and the officers of the Novara, extended an invitation to the United States and North German naval officers in port and on this station, as well all citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, to attend the services and placed the ship's steam-launch and cutters at their service.

The principal guests were Admiral Stribrny and Smith, Capts. Potter and Wallstein, Paymaster Cunningham and about twenty officers from the flag-ship Kearsarge and the Navy-Yard. Capt. Edward Knorr, Lieuts. Kuhn, Surgeon Waldemann, and others of the North-German gun-boat Meteor; Mr. Boessing, Prussian Consul; Mr. Bolselawski, Austrian Consul; Miss Schierbrand, wife of the Austrian Consul-General at Havana, accompanied by Miss McCauley and a hundred or more other ladies.

About a dozen of the guests sat beside, which, with the officers and crew of the vessel, made up a thousand souls who witnessed the ceremony. The quarter-deck was set apart for the erection of the canopy, under which was placed the altar and a raised dais, on which was a casket, covered with black velvet, bearing the monogram, "W. T." On the casket were beautiful crosses and wreaths of flowers. The decorations were magnificent.

At precisely 10 o'clock Reverend Fathers AUGUSTIN DAUTNER, of St. Stephen's Church; ANTHONY ENGELMAN, of St. Joseph's (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. Church), and J. SPRINGER, of St. Francis' Church, clad in their robes and vestments, advanced to the altar, surrounded by the officers of the ship, as well as those invited. While the citizens crowded around. The sailors uncovered their heads, the band played a dirge, and then followed a solemn mass for the repose of the departed. The officers bowed heads during the solemn service. A choral band, led by Mr. GUSTAVE HAUSCHEL, sang the plain chants, and at intervals the band played. The services lasted perhaps three-quarters of an hour, concluding with the solemn dirge. During this time the flags of the Novara, the United States and the North German gun-boat Meteor, as well as that on Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, dropped at half mast. The services ended, the gun-deck was cleared, and then began the funeral salute, consisting of seventeen guns, fired at intervals of one minute each. The colors were then run up by the flag-officer, and the yards were manned, made through the ship and then dipped. At 12½ o'clock the flag on Fort Columbus was lowered half-mast, and Castle William fired seventeen minute guns.

## CONTESTED WILL.

### Decision in the Feeney Case.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday, rendered a decision in the matter of the contested will of MICHAEL FEENEY. The testator died in December, 1870, aged sixty-eight years, leaving an estate valued at about $6,000. Jan. 20 a will was executed by the terms of which, among other legacies to various relatives, bequests to the amount of $1,000 were made to a family by the name of SNOOK, by the senior member of which, JOHN R. SNOOK, the deceased had been employed for a number of years as a collector of rents. The will was drawn by JOHN A. SNOOK, a son of JOHN R., and the contestants are a brother and other blood relatives of the testator. The evidence was all taken in one day, and at a subsequent hearing the case was submitted to the Surrogate for his opinion. Judge HUTCHINGS, in an able review of the testimony, declines to admit the paper to probate, mainly on the following grounds: That from the evidence there is no proof that the will was ever read to deceased before the signers were called in; that he was cognizant of the contents thereof; that the subscribing witnesses testified that it was not so read; that the testator himself could neither read nor write, and that there is no proof of any instructions in reference to the draft of the instruments in question; that, therefore, the statute has not been complied with, while, in addition, the will having been drawn by a beneficiary under its provisions, and under an executor, it becomes the duty of the Court to guard carefully the interests of the surviving relatives. The counsel engaged in the case have been Hon. JOHN McKEON for the contestants; ROBERT B. CAMPBELL for the will, and Mr. E. F. B. EASTON, for CATHERINE REELAN, a legatee.

### The Bryan McCahill Will.

Several additional witnesses were examined in the McCahill contested will case, yesterday, before the Surrogate, all of whom testified as to the exceedingly dissipated habits of the deceased for several years prior to his death. Among others, Mrs. MCCAHILL, the widow, gave her evidence, which was only of a corroborative nature, together with some other details as to the last illness of the testator. The case was adjourned until to-day.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, (May 1,) although two were expected to occur, both of a legal nature. JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. They were adjourned as follows: Sale of lot on Thirty-Seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjourned until May 9, and of lot on Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, adjourned until May 12. No other business was transacted. For to-day the only auction advertised will be conducted by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., at which property on Water street will be offered under a Supreme Court order, and a house and lot on Seventy-third-street at a public sale.

In addition to the sessions projected for the week end, Saturday, Sessions 3; Monday, Sessions 4, and Tuesday, Sessions 5, the Commissioner of Deeds, GRATE NATHAN, Esq., the premises No. 220 East Sixty-second-street, embracing a three-story brick house and lot; the latter 17 by 100.5, house 45 feet in depth.

R. V. HARRISON, No. 111 Broadway, reports having recently disposed of the following property at private sale: Plot of ground on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Eighty-third-street, size 100 by 100, for $35,000; also three full lots on north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, for $60,000.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

MURRAY-HILL.—SECOND HOUSE FROM 4th Ave.—For sale, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, finished in modern style; price $42,500; terms easy. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 190 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THOSE THREE FIRST-CLASS four-story Dwellings, Nos. 27, 29 and 31 west side of Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts., each 20.7½ feet; finished entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SABER.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av. V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY and basement brick house and lot, 20 feet front, in modern improvements, situated No. 61 East 42d-st., near Central Park. Apply to D. S. BROWN, No. 79 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SIX FULL LOTS ON THE north-east corner of Lexington and 45th-sts. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SABER, No. 56 Madison-av.; price $30,000.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 311 West 23d-st., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SABER, No. 56 Madison-av., or No. 123 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VERY large, new brick store, No. 66 Maiden-lane, lot 21x22; steam-power mine. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CLINTON-AV.—FOR SALE, OR TO BE rented, furnished or unfurnished, a handsome and convenient house, with all improvements; grounds tastefully laid out, with abundance of fruit; commanding a fine view of the bay; containing 9 rooms, &c.; now blazing all the appliances of a City and country home; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 174 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, or to W. & R. M. PETTIGRILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated on the border of a deep bay, twenty-five minutes from the City ferry; two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 50x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location commands a fine marine view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 37 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, cheap and villas for sale or to let; (a great variety,) beautifully situated, 15 minutes to 1 hour from the City. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, 26 Broadway, 9 to 12, or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

FOR SALE.—FOR LESS THAN ITS VALUE, a new 2½-story cottage, with seven acres of ground, stables and out-buildings; the property is tastefully laid out; house contains twelve rooms, and is within about ten minutes of Fordham station. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT FOR THE season or year, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a private family or boarding-house; well located, commanding fine river views; within five minutes' walk of depot; in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

TO LET—MOC. 46 AND 48 LIBERTY-ST., choice offices in Marquand Building; one 24 by 40 feet, on first floor, unequaled; one of same size, basement; three stone fronts, and four or five small offices on third and fourth floors; $300 to $400; elevator in constant motion. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE COMPLETELY FURnished, at Bergen Point, N. J., within five minutes' walk of depot and ten of railroad; nine rooms; a good furnace and other modern places. For further particulars address Box No. 446 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., two minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

TO LET—AT GARRISON, OPPOSITE WEST Point, one 30 window and four 20 window Store Places, complete for a Summer residence. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, No. 280 Broadway, or JAMES MEAD, Garrison Station.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Croton-on-Hudson, containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences; 2 acres of land, including a fine orchard of fruit trees; 1 hour from City; 2 trains daily. Apply to W. R. FERRIS, No. 47 Morton-st., or E. W. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or on place at 10 o'clock.

AT WHITE PLAINS, TO RENT—A house with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated; five minutes' walk from depot; stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars apply on No. 135 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—At Clifton, Staten Island, at the shore, ten minutes' walk below Vanderbilt Landing. Apply on the premises, or to H. L. PARSELLE, at Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RUTHERFORD Park, N. J.—The most beautiful suburb of New-York; schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to owner, THOMAS H. AGNEW, No. 369 Greenwich-st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, A COTTAGE, three minutes' walk from station; eight rooms; barn, $300. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, 39 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Seventeenth-place. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 39 Wall-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

SPACIOUS BANKING OFFICE TO LET OR LEASE, No. 119 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.; entire first story. Now occupied by the Security Insurance Company; size, 25 by about 100; gas well lighted; has large fire and burglar proof bank vault. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 23 Pine-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 77 BROAD-ST.; Nos. 2, 11, 17, 19, 34, 36, 43, 45 NEW-ST.; Nos. 2, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 36 BROAD-ST.; Nos. 33 and 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 6 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE STORES Nos. 42 and 44 New-st., extra size, especially suitable for storage, bonded warehouse, or any heavy business; immediate possession given. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, the upper floors of building corner 17th-av. and 27th-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply to COLWELL & BROTHER, No. 240 West 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 713 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; size, 25x100; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 2 Pine-st.

GROCERY-STORE TO LET IN FLUSHING; a rare opportunity. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF THE THIRTEEN VALUABLE LOTS OF

LAND BOUNDED BY THE

GRAND CIRCLE,

BROADWAY, 86TH AND 90TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871,

At 12 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

No. 1 11 Broadway,

By order of the executors of Chas. M. Connolly, deceased:

The thirteen valuable lots of land, situate at the Grand Entrance to Central Park, and bounded by the Grand Circle, Broadway, 86th and 90th sts., having a front on Broadway of 182.7½, on Grand Circle of 93.4½, on 86th-st. of 184.10½, and on 90th-st. of 120 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 103 LOTS,

SITUATE ON GRAND-AV., LINCOLN AND CHARLTON-PLACE, GRANT'S NEW JERSEY CITY, LATELY OCCUPIED AS A CRICKET GROUND BY THE ST. GEORGE CRICKET CLUB.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the directors of the Bergen Hill Land Improvement Company:

The valuable property, situate on Grand-av., Lincoln and Charlton sts., Jersey City, (late Hudson City,) known as the St. George Cricket grounds. The property is all in the finest, even and grade, containing 10 lots, fronting on the avenue, of a large and handsome house, and stands for spectators, the whole being inclosed by a high fence; also, a grove 105 opposite the above described property, and fronting 175 feet on Grand-av., the whole admirably adapted for the location permitting the use of the land in perpetuity, (at the option of the Association,) as a pleasure ground. The property, together with the fixtures, will first be offered in two superior lots, which, if not sold, will be sold in lots, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale; balance in thirty days.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

S. DIXEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871, AT 12 M.,

ON THE PREMISES,

NINETY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND.

The Estate of

the late Judge A. W. BRADFORD,

LINCOLN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

on the Harlem Railroad and New-York and New-Haven Railroad; one hour from City; thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge. This well-known estate is divided into

PLOTS OF TWO TO SEVEN ACRES,

and together with the

SPACIOUS MANSION,

of thirty elegant rooms, with the extensive barns, carriage-houses, greenhouses, &c., and 10,000 acres of tastefully adorned grounds, will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TERMS—One-fifth per cash, cash; sixty per cent. mortgage five years.

Take the 9 and 11 A.M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

Persons in attendance at the house daily to show the property.

For maps and circulars apply to E. S. J. QUIES, attorney for executors, No. 37 Chambers-st., or to

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 37 Cedar-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BENJAMIN WALL, of the State of Rhode Island, trustees duly appointed and acting in pursuance of the power in us vested by a deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1871, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for cash, on account of said trust, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at noon, all the valuable mining claims, lands and lands covered by water, situate, lying and being in the Gold Hill Mining District, in the County of Gilpin, in the State of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the said deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust which may be examined at the office of Messrs. WHITEHEAD & HOYT, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.

BENJAMIN WALL, }

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

Will be sold, by order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Court-house at Hackensack, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire property known as the "Erie Railway Machine Shop Park," situated on the Passaic River, opposite the Village of Passaic, N. J.

The property comprises about 170 acres of well-located land, with a water-front of about 2,000 feet on Passaic River. It is opposite Passaic village, twenty miles from New-York by the Erie Railway, which has a depot on its north side of it, and has a depot there on the line of the Bergen Railroad. There are also handsome mansion, and other houses and buildings, which are worth since over $60,000. This sale is believed to offer an extraordinary chance for capitalists desiring to make a speculative investment in real estate.

The terms of sale will be cash—that is, ten per cent on the day of sale, and the balance on delivery of deed.

Application for further information may be made to THOMAS J. OWEN & CO., No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York, or to L. & A. LABBISKIE, No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY,

BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 232. House occupied at present by Mr. BAXTER-STREET.—The two lots, together with the most sound rent buildings thereon, situate on the west-erly side of Baxter-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and known as Nos. 142 and 144.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND WEST 52D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The three-story brick building with dwelling in the basement, on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 15th and 17th sts., and known as No. 1,021 7th-av.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick stoop building thereon, situate on the southerly side of West 33d-st., 225 feet east of 11th-av. The property will be sold subject to an old vendors' and 6th charge, boiler, shafting and steam shovels will be sold with the property.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY, NO. 128 DUANE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the directors of the Bergen Hill Land Improvement Company:

DUANE-STREET.—The 3-sty. brick and stone front store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., between Church and West Broadway, and known as No. 127; lot 25 by 75 feet.

J. SCHENCK, Jr., Auctioneer.

By JOHNSON & MILLER.

SALE OF VALUABLE

RUTHERFORD PARK PROPERTY.

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,

By order of one of the original stockholders.

Positive sale, without reserve, of the whole of

125 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN THE PARK.

Location unequaled. Surroundings excellent. First-class villas all around. Ground high and commanding. Near the railroad depot.

Terms liberal. Collation before sale. Free excursion passes for 11 o'clock train, May 3, over Erie Railroad to the Park, with maps and full particulars, will be furnished by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story high stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot, No. 126 East 73d-st., west side, between 4th and Lexington avs. Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee:

No. 252 EAST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.—In a first-class location; three-story brick house; has modern improvements, and is in good order throughout; size 17 by 46 feet 10 in. by 100.5.

## AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY MESSRS. POTTIER, STYMUS & HUTCHINGS, ELEGANT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, FINE CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 48 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture comprising in part the following:

Parlor suits in rich brocatelle, satin de Lyon and terry; elegant satin and rose wood 7-octave piano-forte; ebony and ormolu cabinet, with marble top; rose-wood and ormolu parlor suite, covered with rich satin brocatelle; rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, ebony and ormolu cabinet, ebony and ormolu centre table, ebony and ormolu jardinieres, elegant ormolu chandeliers, rich lace curtains, superb Parian groups, rose-wood chairs in flowered satin brocatel, carved oak billiard table, (Phelan, maker,) complete, with all the appurtenances; mahogany extension table, carved black-walnut dining-chairs, pine and gold rope, richly artistic bronze French clock, elegant frosted plate pier and mantel glasses, richly-carved rose-wood French bedroom carved rose-wood ottomans, elegant carved dressing-table, carved rose-wood dressing-bureaus, rose-wood commodes, carved rose-wood lounges, elegant rose-wood side and easy chairs in crimson satin, fine hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters and pillow-cases, fine blankets, Marseilles and other quilts, fine Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, very elegant and rich French china dinner set, in blue and gold, 250 pieces; a large quantity of elegant china and glass ware, all of which goods will commence. Furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Pamphlet and catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store No. 7 Bridge-st.:

100 cases Brandy Peaches.
1,000 half boxes prime new layer Raisins.
Low quarter boxes prime new layer Raisins.
500 half boxes prime new London Layers.
300 frails Dates.

At 11½ o'clock, at store No. 7 Bridge-st.:

902 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
902 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing from steamer Hudson, Pier 9, East River:
200 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN ON WEDNESDAY.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.:

WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 9½ A. M., at No. 85 Fulton-place, between Clinton and Henry sts.: Handsome furniture; walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, made by Bunnell; velvet carpets, &c.

SALE DAY.

at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 85 Fulton-place, between Clinton and Court sts.: Handsome furniture, as good as new; parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, made by Bunnell; velvet carpets, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, Sale of a VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a FINE ASSORTMENT of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many rare LOCAL BOOKS, RELIGIOUS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, a choice collection of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c.

Catalogues ready.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CUTTER, TOWER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN A. TOWER will sign in liquidation.

JAMES M. CUTTER.
LEVI L. TOWER.
STEPHEN A. TOWER.
ISAAC L. KIDDER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the style and firm of CUTTER, TOWER & CO., and will carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in hats, boots, job and color printers, at No. 91 Chambers-st., (new store.)

JAMES M. CUTTER,
LEVI L. TOWER,
STEPHEN A. TOWER,
R. ARTHUR GILBERT,
ADELBOURN W. KING,
RICHARD DEDERICK.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GRAEFFE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. D. H. GRAEFFE retires, and J. OTTO TOUSSAINT and Mr. CHAS. KOLLSTEDE will each sign the firm's name in liquidation.

D. H. GRAEFFE,
J. OTTO TOUSSAINT,
CHAS. KOLLSTEDE.

The undersigned will continue the business in Foreign Exchange and Gold at Bankers, under the firm name of TOUSSAINT & KOLLSTEDE, at No. 42 Exchange-place.

J. OTTO TOUSSAINT.
CHAS. KOLLSTEDE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HENDRICKS & LISSENBERGER is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MORTIMER HENDRICKS,
H. LISSENBERGER.
HARMON HENDRICKS.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1871.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of HENDRICKS & LISSENBERGER, and will continue the same business at the same store, No. 235 Pearl-st.

HARMON HENDRICKS,
Late LISSENBERGER.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1871.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THIS COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ALFRED L. SETON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RUDOLPH KEPPLER will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED L. SETON.
RUDOLPH KEPPLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of S. & C. F. KEPPLER.

RUDOLPH KEPPLER,
CHAS. F. KEPPLER.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL ARNOLD, JACK GERARDS & SON and HENRY W. GEAR, under the firm name of H. W. GEAR & CO., has expired this day by its own limitation. The business affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by H. W. GEAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. H. W. GEAR & CO.

OFFICE OF J. W. CROXSON & CO.,
No. 6 MOORE-ST., CORNER OF WATER.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. W. CROXSON & CO., for the transacting of a warehousing business at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES W. CROXSON.
ROBT. B. HAZELTINE.
F. J. STRANAHAN.

THE INTEREST OF WILLIAM H. JONES in our firm ceases on and after this date, May 1, 1871.

ASHLEY, JONES & CO.

The business of ASHLEY, JONES & CO. will be continued under same style and name as heretofore by

C. C. ASHLEY and
E. HOBART.

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BLOOM & PALMER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEORGE H. PALMER, at the same place.

E. K. BLOOM,
GEORGE H. PALMER.

N. W. RIKER, (LATE HATCH & RIKER,) having given to RIKER an interest in his business, will continue in the real estate brokerage under the name of RIKER & CO., Office No. 44 Exchange-place, second door from Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF L. L. SMITH & CO. stock and gold brokers, is herewith dissolved by mutual consent.

L. L. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. WM. M. BURGOYNE.

WM. M. BURGOYNE will close its business.

## REMOVAL.

MR. C. C. HATCH, (LATE HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,302 Broadway,) to No. 410 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Has associated with him C. W. VAN DOREN, and will continue the Real Estate business in all its branches.

HATCH & VAN DOREN.

## EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION TO SCOTLAND, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1; round trip, one passage. Applications received until May 15. AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

## STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY THE INCHES & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane; all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books, at low prices.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country. Newport preferred; seven years' excellent City references. Call or address for two days No. 281 Bleecker-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; has an excellent reference; understands the care of silver, dusting of salads, &c., in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; is country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or to do plain sewing, or in chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days address No. 39 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Hudson sts., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, the latter as a good laundress, cook, nurse, or ladies' or family washing to do at her home; good references. Apply all the week at No. 49 West 26th-st.; rear basement, between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as first-class laundress, cook, baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 26th-st., in shoe-store, corner of Lexington and 26th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call or address No. 220 East 24th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS as cook and nurse; the former is a good cook; the other as nurse to the grown children, and sew; both have the best of references. Inquire for two days at No. 207 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call or address No. 220 East 24th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS as cook and nurse; the former is a good cook; the other as nurse to the grown children, and sew; both have the best of references. Inquire for two days at No. 207 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call or address No. 220 East 24th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call or address No. 220 East 24th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman,

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Malta, Thursday, May 4
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Algeria, Saturday, May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Abyssinia, Saturday, May 20
Duke, Wednesday, May 24 | Calabria, Saturday, May 27
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By this Steamship Line, and carrying Steerage Passengers only.

First Cabin, $130, gold. | Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$220, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.

First Cabin, $80, gold. | Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.

Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. | CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and baggage to and from the steamers will leave the foot of Canal-st. (North River) every SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., and on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M., precisely. Tickets only can be taken on board.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, calling at Londonderry to land passengers for the Scotch railway direct. Steamers for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, economically or cheaply as by any other route in the trade.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Italia.....Sat., May 6 | Anchoria.....Sat., May 13
Columbia.....Sat., May 20 | Europa.....Sat., June 3

For an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $80 and $85, according to location.
Cabin accommodations limited to 150 in number, having been recently refitted, and fitted with spring mattresses, $120.
Intermediate, $60. | Steerage, $30.
Children under 12 years, half price; under 1 year, $5.
Drafts for any amount issued payable on demand, at the lowest rates.
Passengers booked through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Continent, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Regular Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Wednesday, May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, (via Halifax).....Thursday, May 11, 1 P. M.

SUMMER RATES.

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60, gold.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets to Europe at low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. | CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAM SHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE

of 5,000 tons burthen—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for 65 cabins) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany the steamers.

RATES, (Gold.) $80 and $100. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country, can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Drafts issued to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

For passage apply at 29 Broadway.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S PASSENGER STEAMERS between NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....BOURDAIN...Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...Saturday, June 3
WILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET...Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DARAT...Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO PARIS OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Reservation tickets issued as required below.

Those desirous to not carry steerage passengers, American travelers going to or returning from the Continent, or families, will find the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 6 Broadway.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam ships from PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER.....May 10, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. H. A. M. WILCOX.....May 17, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....May 17, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 24, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 31, at 11 A. M.

Carry no cattle, sheep or pigs.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 42 North River.

ENGLAND, Thursday, May 4, at 1 P. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, May 6, at 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Tuesday, May 16.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

P. W. J. HUNT, Manager.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

## CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Aspinwall with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAFFEN, for Callao, Payta, Panama, Acapulco, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of the 14th.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 3, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

### CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thursday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 18
Cuba, Thursday, May 25, at noon; return tickets, $160, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 20 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on 15th and 30th of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THEBAUDE, May 30
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. R. SLOCUM.....June 15
MERRIMAC, Capt. WISE.....July 15

These splendid steamers run on schedule time and sail on the 15th and 30th of every month for Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS (via Nassau).....May 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. P. VANBRO.....May 11
MORGANSTJERNE, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS (via Nassau).....May 18

For freight or passage apply to

A. E. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, will sail May 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. E. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

### HAVANA, CISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving PIER H, R. RIVER, at 3 P. M., direct to HAVANA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, May 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 81 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles in procuring passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in introducing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in the various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Aster, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. J. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. BAILEY, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 107 Wall-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCKENNY, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.

Insurances by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. S. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 298 Broadway. | No. 426 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 2 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroads. Baltimore steamer WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the cars. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

## No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

# BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

## 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR St.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

## LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 29 Rue de 4 Septembre,
PARIS.

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

# Grant & Company,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

## No. 33 Wall-st.

## AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

### 8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by this company.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $10,000 per mile. Road completed and in full operation to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 14 First-st.
TAINTER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

### AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 63 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK-ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bond-holders of the Chicago and Rock-Island Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. B. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, that we have this day exchanged, for 100 of the Bonds numbered as follows: 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

We are also ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 11 Nassau-st.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 4, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF ALL THE BOND-holders of Stockholders of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railway Company will be held at the office of H. Kennedy & Co., No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, May 5, 1871, at 3 P. M., to provide for the payment of the First Mortgage Bonds, now past due.

JOHN ANGUS, President.
F. A. BOSCO, Secretary.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Beekman, Burgh & Peckham, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

NELSON BUNYON, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and election of trustees will be held at the rooms of the Association, on TUESDAY, May 2, at noon.

J. L. BROUNELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

## TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

## EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

## New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

## MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE

$95,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

## Montclair Railway

OF

## NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

## LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

# THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depositary for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

## 5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,

WANTED BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

## NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

During the month of May, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, May 4—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, May 11—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, May 18—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, May 25—Two Millions.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 3—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, May 10—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, May 17—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, May 24—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, May 31—Two Millions.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer, must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Asst. Treasurer U. S.

6 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.

All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.

For sale, and every description given by

A. T. BOUTE, No. 5 Day-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Commercial Credits, available in Europe, China and India.

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A. V. H. VAN DYCK,
STOCK-BROKER,
has removed to
No. 46 Exchange-place,
Corner New-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, corner of 4th and Hoadley sts., in Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to act upon any other business that may come before the meeting.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. B. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, that we have this day exchanged, for 100 of the Bonds numbered as follows: 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

We are also ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 11 Nassau-st.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 4, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF ALL THE BOND-holders of Stockholders of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railway Company will be held at the office of H. Kennedy & Co., No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, May 5, 1871, at 3 P. M., to provide for the payment of the First Mortgage Bonds, now past due.

JOHN ANGUS, President.
F. A. BOSCO, Secretary.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Beekman, Burgh & Peckham, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

NELSON BUNYON, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and election of trustees will be held at the rooms of the Association, on TUESDAY, May 2, at noon.

J. L. BROUNELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. BROADWAY & 19TH ST. No. 2

RICH CARPETS.

The newest patterns and latest colorings of

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPETS

are constantly being added to our already

VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, CHECKED and FANCY, just received.

The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Now open, a splendid assortment of

SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILK TERRIES,
PLAIN AND STRIPED WORSTED TERRIES,
TAPESTRY AND CLOTH COVERS,
BILLIARD CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,
SATTEENS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, FURNITURE TWILLS, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, BED-SPREADS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

10 CASES STRIPED, CHECKED AND CHENE SILKS,

the finest assortment offered this season, will be opened on MONDAY, May 1.

UNDERGARMENTS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS; MEDICATED SCARLET DITTO, &c., &c.

ALSO,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOSIERY.

SPRING and SUMMER supply now open of

LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SANDAL, DALE AND EMBROIDERED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.

LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.

MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD,

REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN,

PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS to order at short notice.

INDIA SHAWLS.

The largest and most complete stock of new and beautiful

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

ever before exhibited, (at any one time,) and on sale at FAR LOWER PRICES than Shawls of this description have ever been offered. An inspection respectfully solicited.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

## WINDOW SHADES

FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

## FINE VARIETY

HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,

AT LOW MARKET PRICES.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

BLACK THREAD LLAMA AND SILK GUIPURE

## SHAWLS AND SACKS,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

## Miller & Grant,

No. 479 BROADWAY, between 124th and 126th sts.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,

NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

## R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of

RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.

At Popular Prices.

14th-st. and 6th-av.

## Furniture Coverings

IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 68 Broadway, corner 32d-st., opened, fine a fine and beautiful assortment of India goods.

## INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 478 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED in 1855.—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to inform parents of suitable schools who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Call or address circular. The highest references given. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, pianoforte, washing, fuel, gymnasium, $300 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. B. BROWN, M. A., Principal.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH Instruction for six boys. Rev. J. GUTH, Mason, Mass.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WELL-RENOWNED and visited German-American school will be sold very cheap, or the furniture alone. Address TEACHER, Box No. 114 Times Office.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. ST. ARMAND, STEAM MARBLE AND Mantel-ware Works, 174 and 176 E. 126th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.

T. E. STEWART & CO.,
No. 665 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 228 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 625 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

Constantly on hand, and for sale at

LOWEST POPULAR PRICES,

a large and well-assorted stock of

ALL STYLES OF CARRIAGES,

by best builders, for city and country use.

ALSO, GREAT VARIETY OF HARNESS.

Parties wishing to sell their old carriages can have them offered by applying at the store. Old carriages taken in exchange. Always on hand, several second-hand and slightly soiled carriages, at low prices. Any style Carriages to let by day, month or season.

A. T. THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 736 Broadway, corner 10th-st., present the convenience to their customers of seeing their work in process of construction from the fact that their factory is under the same roof with their warerooms.

CARRIAGES OF EVERY STYLE and NOVELTY, and of the most artistic execution, are ready for inspection, and at prices which will command the attention of purchasers.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We have our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not trade in horses for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to G. Osborn, Esq., President Union Ferry Co., Fulton Ferry, and to Messrs. J. N. Outler & Co., Broadway, Drove Yard Stables, Hoboken avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

J. V. THURSTON & CO.,
No. 132 West Washington Market.

PONY PHAETONS, DEPOT WAGONS, one seat, one horse; Coupe Rockaways, Road wagons, Rockaways, light buggies, and second-hand carriages, new and second-hand harness, for City and country, in immense variety, at lowest popular prices at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 625 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUPE ROCKAWAY, two thills to match, in first order, best work, price low; also, Coupe Rockaway, $150; light Brewster style CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 625 Broadway.

AT MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 625 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., large assortment new and second-hand carriages to select from in this branch, at lowest popular prices.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best of quality, style and durability. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, about 15 hands high. Inquire at LANGAN'S Empire Stables, Nos. 142 & 144 West 29th-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, both fronts, on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 6 East 21st-st. Reference.

TO RENT—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND third floors, or all of a furnished house, to a small family; three grown persons will board if mutually agreeable. Apply at No. 43 36th-st., Williamsburg, from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

TWO OR THREE

# THE CAR MURDER.

## Funeral Services of the Late Mr. Avery D. Putnam.

### Close of an Honorable Career—Affecting Final Scene—Discourse of Rev. John Love, Jr.—The Remains Removed to Providence—Mrs. Putnam's Deposition.

The funeral of Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM was solemnized yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, at No. 9 Cottage-place, in the presence of a small company of bereaved relatives and friends. The services were conducted in the simple and quiet form of the Baptist Church, and were quite affecting to the mourners who surrounded the handsome rose-wood coffin which contained the remains of the murdered merchant. The grief-stricken wife and other immediate relatives of Mr. PUTNAM kept themselves secluded during the funeral address and prayers, which were made in the front parlor of the house. None of the lady members of the DUVAL family, who were present at the deplorable occurrence which caused Mr. PUTNAM's death, were present. Mrs. DUVAL herself was, it was said, too ill from the effects of the shock which she received to be able to attend. A large crowd of spectators assembled on the sidewalks.

Among the gentlemen present were a large number of Mr. PUTNAM's business acquaintances, who closed their stores as a tribute of respect. The services were commenced by Mr. M. M. FISCH, deacon of the Antioch Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a communicant, who read an appropriate portion of the Scriptures, after which prayer was offered. Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., pastor of the church, then delivered the funeral sermon. After speaking of the lessons which such an event as had happened in the death of Mr. PUTNAM was calculated to inculcate, he said he should refrain from making any allusions to the terrible scene which had occurred; he would not open the wounds of the bereaved partner of the deceased; he would not harrow her feelings by dwelling upon the theme which would be continued, often, as was well only to be knew, frail words of sympathy. No language could soothe her troubles, and God alone could sustain her under this severe trial. He referred to the high character of the deceased, and taking the words of "Be ye also ready," he proceeded to the delivery of a long discourse. At its conclusion he made a short prayer, which brought the services to a close. The coffin lid was subsequently unscrewed to allow the mourners and spectators to have a last look at the corpse. The face wore a natural and placid look, the terrible marks of violence being concealed on the head of the deceased by a handsome cravat. The remains being carefully screened from sight, the loving hand of some kind friend decorated the top of the coffin with a wreath of rich flowers.

The pall-bearers included Dr. Phillip Cranwell, Dr. Arnold Hawes, Mr. Lucius Lyon, Mr. Howard, Jr., Mr. Dodge, Deacon D. Wasing and A. P. Williams, of the Antioch Church. The body was removed to the steamer *Newport*, which conveyed it to Providence, R. I. It will be interred at Swan Point Cemetery, in that city, in the family vault of Mrs. PUTNAM. The only persons accompanying the remains on the steamer were the widow and her son, Mr. PUTNAM, the brother of FOSTER's victim, Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, and one or two others.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

On Sunday evening, after service, a special meeting of the congregation of the Antioch Baptist Church was held. Deacon DAVID C. WASING occupied the chair, and, after having explained the sad circumstances which had occasioned the meeting, the pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., was called on, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be engrossed and a copy sent to the bereaved family:

*Whereas*, In the inscrutable providence of God, our beloved sister, ELLEN PUTNAM has been called suddenly and unexpectedly to suffer a most painful bereavement in the untimely death of her husband, by a murderous hand, under circumstances which for atrocity and wanton cruelty are not surpassed; which have awakened throughout the community the most intense indignation, and excited the sympathy, the sounds, and of unfeigned sorrow for the sorrowful family thus struck; and

*Whereas*, From the intimate relationship which, as a member of this church, she sustained to us, and our esteem for her exemplary Christian life, both in her domestic and church relations, and the graces of mental fortitude and submission to have so signally adorned it, it is but a tribute due to the memory of her we prove true to our covenant vows; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore this terrible event which has occurred in our midst, and by which a useful and honorable citizen has been taken down in the prime of manly strength and vigor.

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender to our bereaved sister, in this the hour of her deep sorrow, our prayerful and sincere sympathy, and assure her we condemnedly commend her to the Great Elder Brother, whose love alone can assuage her grief, and to Him who has promised to be the protector of the widow and the fatherless.

DEPOSITION OF MRS. PUTNAM.

Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, took the deposition of Mrs. PUTNAM, as she was about to leave town with the remains of her husband. She said that Mr. PUTNAM left home at 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last to attend to his business as usual. He was in the habit of remaining down town until the end of business hours. He did not come home to his meals during the day. As he did not return as usual on Wednesday evening, she was not very strange, and felt very anxious about him, as he was generally in the habit of remaining away from his home at night. He was a very kind husband and an indulgent father. On Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. MARSH, a divinity student, called at the house, and told her that her husband had been seriously injured the previous night and had been taken to St. Luke's Hospital. She went directly to the hospital and saw her husband. She remained with him until after the operation had been performed. She felt no anxious about him that she did not counsel him as to the way by which he could be released from his confinement. She did not then think he was going to die. She left the hospital at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and returned at 10 o'clock the same evening with the intention of remaining all night with him; but the doctor would not allow her to do so as Mr. PUTNAM was in the male wards. She then remained in the hospital two or three hours and returned home. On Friday morning she again went to the hospital and remained with him as much as she was allowed to do. During the whole of Friday night she remained with him, and was at his bedside when he died at about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The bereaved widow added that during the whole of his illness Mr. PUTNAM endeavored by every means in his power to show his affection for her.

The Coroner's inquest will be held today.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM INDIGNANT MERCHANTS.

In addition to the statement signed by many merchants of high standing, published Sunday in the TIMES, we have received the following:

We, the undersigned merchants, doing business in the neighborhood of the late lamented Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM, desiring to express to the public our horror at the dastardly manner in which he was murdered, and feeling that while such ruffians are at large no man's life is safe, respectfully tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and also do receive, out of respect to his memory, to close our places of business during the funeral.

(Signed.) Caster, Brust & Co., No. 12 Water-street; Thomas & Benham, No. 108 Broad-street; A. Sesmundo, Jr., & Co., No. 12 Water-street; Alvin F. Perry, No. 2 Jacob's-slip; Wm. Hall & Co., No. 7 Water-street; Geo. Lovett, No. 8 Water-street; Williamson & Goodhue, Nos. 7 and 9 Water-street; J. H. Lasher & Co., No. 1 Water-street; Mendricks & Clark, No. 13 Water-street; James L. Jarvis, No. 15 Water-street; Sullivan & Brothers, No. 14 Water-street; F. F. Woodbury, No. 14 Water-street; Clapp & Co., No. 108 Broad-street; S. R. & J. T. Mowatt, No. 104 Broad-street.

A Drunken Man Actually Ejected from a Car.

The excitement caused by the assassination of Mr. PUTNAM doubtless was the moving cause which induced the ejectment of a drunken rough from one of the Third-avenue cars last evening, by the conductor. This is said to be the first instance where a drunken desperado has been so dealt with for years.

A Thief on a Street-Car.

EDWARD PIERREY, of No. 90 East Ninth-street, on Sunday afternoon was getting on a Third-avenue car near Thirteenth-street, when he felt a tug at his watch-chain. Looking down he found that his watch had disappeared. As JAMES MCGUIRE, aged nineteen, of No. 44 Forsyth-street, was the nearest person to PIERREY at the time, he was accused of the theft. While the dispute was going on, Officer QUINN, of the First Precinct Police, happened to pass, and PIERREY gave MCGUIRE into custody, when the watch was found in the prisoner's possession. Justice HOGAN yesterday held the prisoner for trial.

A Strike Among the Quarrymen—Two Hundred Men Leave Their Work—Trouble Anticipated.

Yesterday some 200 quarrymen engaged in the Nineteenth Precinct, abandoned work, whereupon Capt. GUNNER telegraphed Superintendent KELSO, and late in the afternoon telegraphed again that the entire body had marched westward with the design of forcing the men in the Twenty-second and Thirty-first Wards to quit work also; Superintendent KELSO immediately ordered the west side precincts to be in readiness for the threatened emergency in addition to which Inspector WALLING was dispatched to the scene. These timely precautions proved to be unnecessary, as no movement was made of an aggressive character. Superintendent KELSO, however, had information that there might be some trouble today, and ordered the off platoons in the threatened precincts on duty, and to be held in readiness for instant service.

The trouble originated in some small squads employed in Harlem by Contractors CRONIN, SLATTERLY and one other, who have refused to advance their present basis of 75 per week. At 8 o'clock in the morning these men quit work, the first being a dozen men employed on a sewer. These went through Third-avenue and Avenue A, compelling or persuading the quarrymen to join them, until at noon they numbered about two hundred. A meeting was then held at some pond in the Nineteenth Ward, but the character of the action taken was not ascertained. Late in the afternoon the strikers appeared in force as far west as Fifth-avenue and Seventieth-street, but do not appear to have made any demonstrations. The strikers are demanding $3 and $3.25 per day, according to their grade as workmen, and as they are all what are known as in non-society men, the only chance for serious trouble is in their interference with the members of the Quarrymen's Protective Union. The latter being skilled workmen are receiving satisfactory wages, and declare they will not quit work but will forcibly resist any attempt to compel them to do so.

## MAY-DAY.

### The Troubles of the Annual Movers—Guessing Out of This Ring-Ridden City.

Yesterday was a pleasant one, so far as the temperature of the air and the absence of storm were concerned, but it was decidedly disagreeable to thousands of our fellow-citizens and their families, who, in accordance with a self-imposed custom, moved from their comfortable habitations to find themselves huddled in a strange house, suffering all those discomforts which none but those who have experienced them can appreciate. A great many of the moving population were enabled to get into their new quarters during the latter part of last week, but by far the larger majority were not granted this boon, and were therefore compelled to submit to the extortions of cartmen and the manifold inconveniences attending the simultaneous moving in and moving out.

The streets were filled all day with drays bearing furniture, and the sidewalks incumbered by all descriptions of articles, from a first-class piano to a second-class wash-tub.

Following on after the dray would be some anxious mother of families with the discreet children of the household, each lugging something, and watching to see that nothing fell to the ground. The loading of the dray was as nothing, compared with its unloading, for in the first instance care could be taken to see that the goods were well disposed, but when the articles are taken off very frequently it would be found, to the dismay of the owners, that things which were highly valued were almost demolished. Then the storing away of the furniture, allotting each kind to various rooms, and generally knowing where each was to be put, was decidedly perplexing.

But "home" was the word in the evening meal, hastily prepared and well-seasoned with the annoyances and vexations of the day; the only music to be heard being the fretting of tired children and the persistent crying of the babe, when such interesting creatures found refuge in the family. Then came sleep—tired nature's sweet restorer—upon the floor, if on a bed, in a damp room, with everything around adding to the discomfort. The Police records of today will show a large number of lost children who have became puzzled in their explorations of new neighborhoods, and it may be expected that restaurants will be well patronized by the baby of families, with "baked beans" thus they are—cannot season a dish of cold baked beans at home with a cheering word, or a smile for their families, and extend a comforting remark with the wives of their bosoms.

There seem to be two cities from which the flight this season has been somewhat general—and both these cities are ground by Rings—one is New-York and the other is Brooklyn. From the former citizens have fled as from a pestilence, and while a few have taken refuge in Brooklyn, a very large number have migrated to Jersey, and gone to furnish food for the elephantine mouthings of this locality—for Jersey is blind and unashamed. The drays crossing to the Jersey side were so numerous at some of the ferries as for a time to almost bar other traffic, and long lines of carts were to be seen crossing through the streets of Jersey City and Hoboken, stopping here and there, or depositing goods in Hudson City or vicinity, Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, and other beautiful locations in Essex County, received large accessions to their population, and there, it is to be hoped, the emigrants may find peace and quiet, and live long, and not be daily in mortal terror of their lives from the bludgeons of assassins, or be robbed by Tammany tax-gatherers. That people should leave the beautiful City of Churches to go to Jersey is something astounding, but it only illustrates the fact that small-pox and a ring-ridden city will drive away inhabitants who regard their lives and property.

## BASE-BALL.

### The Old Atlantics in the Field Again—Their First Game a Victory.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, which nearly every one had been led to suppose almost a defunct organization, opened the regular base-ball season of 1871 on May 1, under auspices as favorable as any with which they have ever contested upon a campaign. They not only presented a strong nine in the field, handsomely uniformed and working together harmoniously and effectively, but they obtained a signal victory over a strong amateur nine, and that, too, by excellent play, both at the bat and in the field. The Atlantics appeared for the first time in knickerbockers and stockings, and a handsomer uniform the club never put on their nine. It consists of red checked stockings, blue Knickerbocker pantaloons, and white shirt and cap. Their opponents were the Tony Pastor Club nine, a party of strong amateur players, who field and bat well. The weather being fine, there was a numerous attendance of spectators, including all the players of the old nine now in the Mutual Club, and these "vets" were quite pleased to see the Club resuscitated, as they hope to meet them on the field this season as friendly opponents. The Atlantics did not present the full nine they expected they would, as yesterday their newly-elected Captain, GEORGE HALL, suddenly left them in the lurch and took an early train for Washington, where he was wanted to help the Olympics to defeat the Boston nine. They hardly found a good substitute, and so HALL's services will not be missed.

The game opened prettily yesterday for an interesting contest, the Tony Pastors being handsomely fielded out in one, two, three order, as long as they came to the bat, not a run being scored by them until the fifth innings, and even then by an error, the Atlantic pitching and catching being very effective and well supported in the field. On the other side, the Atlantics handled the ash quite in their old style. McDONALD being very conspicuous by his heavy three-base hits, at the close of the fifth innings leaving the totals at 16 to 1 in favor of the Atlantics, with a score of earned runs of 6 to 0. In the last four innings the Tonys added two more runs to their score by errors, and the Atlantics added 10 to theirs, four of which were earned, while the Tonys were unable to earn a single run in the entire match. CHAPMAN played at first base for the first time, and by several pretty catches he showed himself to be the right man in the right place. He put out no less than twelve players in the position. In the out-field RESMEN covered the ground with three fine catches, the infield being also well attended to, CARNEY playing finely at second base. Of the Tony Pastor nine ROBBINS was specially active at centre field, and FLEMING bore off the palm in the in-field. In batting, MCDONALD and HALL led the Atlantic score, and REDMOND and WILD that on the other side. The game was correctly umpired, except in the case of calling all unfair balls in the order of their delivery. The full score below gives the particulars:

| TONY PASTOR. | R. | I.B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murphy, s. c.... | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | |
| McGowan, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Brady, r.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Wild, 2d b.... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Hall, l. f.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rodgers, c. f.... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Fleet, 3d b.... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Doyle, 3d b.... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Redmond, c.... | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | |
| Bradley, l. f.... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 3 | 4 | 27 | 7 | |

| ATLANTIC. | R. | I.B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapman, 1st b.. | 2 | 1 | 12 | 0 | |
| Remsen, l. f.... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| McDonald, r. f.. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | |
| Hall, s. c.... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| Nutting, c. f.... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| Kenny, 2d b.... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| McCormack, p... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Carney, 3d b.... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Zeltz, c. f.... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 16 | 11 | 27 | 10 | |

| INNINGS. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tony Pastor. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Atlantic..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | *—16 |

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

### Base-Ball Notes.

Saturday, the Eckfords took the field, short-handed, against the Junior Nationals, HOLDSWORTH and SHELLY being the absentees. The boys gave the professionals a good game, as will be seen by the appended score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eckford..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0—8 |
| National..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

The difficulty in arranging the proposed match between the Boston and Eckford Clubs lays in the fact that the Eckfords desire to take all receipts in the game here and to give all receipts in the return match in Boston. Though this would seem an equitable arrangement, in reality it would be largely in favor of the Eckfords, as they would have the first game and the largest crowd. The fairest terms are those proposed by the ground proprietors—each party to have one-third.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, will visit Trenton on Wednesday to play the Trenton Club. On Saturday they play the Boston nine at Philadelphia.

The Live Oaks, of Cincinnati—an amateur organization—are endeavoring to procure a strong nine, with the hope of being able to arrange games with the prominent clubs while on their Western tour. They will play on the Union Grounds. JOE DOYLE will play on the first base for them.

The Chicago Club will start on their Eastern tour on the 20th of MAY. They are red hot to get at the Mutuals. They want to give them the worst whipping of all.

The Eastern trip of the Athletics has been postponed, as neither the Boston nor Harvard Clubs are willing to play on the dates proposed by the Athletics.

The first college match of the season will take place at Fordham on Thursday, when the Seton Hall nine, of South Orange, will play the Rose Hills, of St. John's College, Fordham, on the latter's grounds.

The match between the Eckford professionals and the Alaska amateurs, which was played yesterday on the Union grounds, resulted in a score of 10 to 0, the Alaskas being unable to secure even a single run.

The following matches are to be played this week:

May 2.—Mutual vs. Warren, on Union.
May 3.—Flyaway vs. Clarendon, at Hunter's Point.
May 3.—Excelsior vs. Field, on Capitoline.
May 3.—Star vs. Chelsea, on Capitoline.
May 3.—Eckford vs. Stars, on Union.
May 4.—Atlantic vs. Brooklyn, (late Tuttle & Bailey,) on Capitoline.
May 4.—Mutual vs. Flyaway, Jr., on Union.
May 4.—Boston vs. Olympic, at Washington.
May 5.—Mutual vs. Tony Pastor, on Union.

### Base-Ball—Boston "Red Stockings" in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The "Red Stockings" of Boston, and the Pastimes, of this city, played a match game of base-ball this afternoon on the grounds of the latter. A large crowd of people assembled to witness the contest, which resulted in favor of the "Reds," by a score of 18 to 7, as follows:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Stockings.... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5—18 |
| Pastimes..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2—7 |

The Bostons play the Nationals of Washington to-morrow.

## SHOOTING IN CENTRE-STREET.

### Three Shots Fired But No One Hurt—The Career of a Bad Man Nearly Ended.

About three weeks ago a young man named JOHN MCGOLDRICK, of No. 161 Bowery, was stabbed while near his residence, by HUGH BLESSON, of No. 128 Mott-street. The wound was not very serious, but BLESSON and his wife were then arrested, taken to Essex Market Court, where the wife was discharged, and BLESSON held in $500 bail to answer.

At the time of the examination in this case it became known that the reason why BLESSON stabbed MCGOLDRICK was that the latter had seduced BLESSON's daughter, JULIA. This had so enraged the father that he resolved to take MCGOLDRICK's life, unless he repaired by marriage the wrong done to the daughter. Upon MCGOLDRICK refusing both the mother and father, when asked by them on the night in question, BLESSON stabbed him, but did not inflict any very serious injury, and the case ended as above stated.

Yesterday, during the absence of counsel, BLESSON obtained the assistance of GEORGE KELLOCK, the Superintendent of the Commission of Charities and Correction, and a warrant was issued for MCGOLDRICK's arrest. The examination was to take place yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, at 3 o'clock. Shortly before that hour the parties to the suit arrived at the Tombs, and, unfortunately, the alleged seducer and the father met on the steps of the Halls of Justice.

While the parties were waiting for Justice HOGAN to take up the case—the hour not having as yet arrived—some words arose between MCGOLDRICK and BLESSON, both became excited to a point beyond endurance, and rushing toward MCGOLDRICK, BLESSON seemed ready to inflict corporeal punishment on the spot. MCGOLDRICK, seeing the enraged father approach him, darted down the steps of the Tombs into Centre-street. BLESSON drawing a pistol, fired three shots after the fugitive, but shots failed to reach the mark, and MCGOLDRICK ran across Centre-street toward Franklin-street. Before he reached the corner, BLESSON, who was still pursuing him, fired another shot at him, but again missed his aim. MCGOLDRICK, who had drawn his revolver, then fired back, but shot a passing citizen through the window of a Fourth-avenue car, which was passing at the time, and an old gentleman who occupied one of the seats narrowly escaped being struck by the flying bullet, the wind of which, he said, was plainly felt by him. MCGOLDRICK then took refuge in the Franklin-street Police Station, and Officer KELLY, of the Sixth Precinct, who was on duty at the Tombs, arrested BLESSON, firing a revolver narrowly escaped being hit by the flying bullets.

During the afternoon a charge was preferred by MCGOLDRICK against BLESSON before Justice HOGAN, the former accusing the latter of firing two shots at him from a revolver, which was found on examination to be loaded with powder and ball, except the two chambers recently discharged. On this complaint HUGH BLESSON was committed for trial, Justice HOGAN refusing at present to take bail for BLESSON's appearance, as he had said to the Magistrate that he was sorry he had not killed him. In defense the prisoner, who said he was thirty-nine years of age, through counsel, advise of his counsel, that he did shoot at the complainant because, as he had been informed by his daughter, he had seduced her, and had endeavored to destroy his (the prisoner's) child, and the offspring of which he (the complainant) is the father, by poison, and that the community would justify him in the act.

The investigation of the original charge was postponed until today, and MCGOLDRICK was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, bail being furnished by CORNELIUS DESMOND, of No. 227 Mott-street. MCGOLDRICK is known as the man who shot at STIMSON MCIVOR, about two years ago, in the public street, and failed to hit him.

## ATROCIOUS LEGISLATION.

### The Arbitrary Measure Denying the Right of Trial by Jury—Earnest Protest from the Bar Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association was held last evening, at which were present Henry Nicoll, Chairman, and Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, James C. Carter, Albert Matthews, Wm. C. Barrett, Francis C. Barlow, Augustus F. Smith, John E. Parsons, Wheeler H. Peckham, R. Randolph Robinson, Stephen P. Nash, Wm. G. Choate and Henry A. Tailer. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Information has reached this Committee that a bill or bills were passed near the close of the late session of the Legislature whereby the jurisdictions of the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Courts of this City will be seriously crippled, and the right of citizens to obtain civil redress against corporate bodies will be greatly impeded, and whereby power will be given to Courts to punish by fine and imprisonment without any limit, and without any trial by jury or the award of arbitrament, the true principle of public opinion upon the conduct of judicial tribunals, thus attempting to restore the worst practices of the worst and most arbitrary times. And, whereas, these measures have been passed without discussion in the Legislature, and without opportunity having been given for public comment or criticism, and are believed to have emanated from no design to subserve any public good; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Governor be respectfully requested to withhold his sanction from such bill or bills, and that a general meeting of this Association be called for Thursday evening, the 4th of May inst., for the purpose of considering what other or further action may be expedient in the premises.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State.

### The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Litigation.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the matter of the motion for the approval of the election of assignees in the case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered the following decision: As there is an assignee resident in Massachusetts and one resident in Connecticut, there ought to be one resident in this district. I am willing to approve the election of Messrs. BARNARD, DUDLEY and CHAPMAN, provided Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK be added as an additional assignee. This can be done under section 12, not only here, but in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in my judgment it is expedient.

### Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic yesterday paid a visit to the Union Home and School. The following prominent members of the Order were with the visiting party: Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief; Major-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, Commander of the Department of New-York; Col. JOHN A. MARSHALL, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major FORBES, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Col. C. A. WELLES, Assistant Inspector-General, and Capt. L. H. ROWAN and Private H. W. HUGHES, of the Council of Administration.

On reaching the Home they were most graciously received by Mrs. Judge DALY, President, Mrs. HOYT, Treasurer, and the other ladies composing the Board of Managers.

Addresses were made to the children by Gens. LOGAN and BARNUM. The children were examined in arithmetic, &c. Owing to the large number of children at the Home the Board of Managers have it in contemplation to erect additional buildings. The sum of $20,000 is needed to further such object. A strawberry festival will be held at the Home on the second Monday in June, and a grand military ball is in contemplation, to be held on the 25th of November next, all for the benefit of the orphan children of the brave defenders of our country. The visiting committee came away highly gratified at what they had seen, and with a firm determination to do in the future, as they have in the past, all in their power to help sustain the noble women of the Home in their Christian work.

## MORE "DEMOCRATIC" TALK.

### Advice of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, to the Students at Lexington, Va.—The Doctrine of State Rights—Robert E. Lee their Model, Equally with George Washington.

A letter from Lexington, Va., to the Richmond *Dispatch* gives a brief but suggestive account of a serenade tendered Senator GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, by the students of Washington and Lee College, on the evening of April 24. Senator DAVIS had been there for some days, visiting his son, who is a student at the College. The friendly and sympathizing correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives the following report of his remarks in response to the serenade, showing the kind of education Kentucky Southerners are receiving at the College once known as Washington University, but now bearing the additional title of Lee, in honor of ROBERT E. LEE, its late President:

"Mr. DAVIS said he, could pay Washington and Lee University no higher compliment than he had done in placing his son here, where, besides his literary and scientific advantages, he knew that he would be associated with high-toned young men from all parts of our Southern land. He wanted his son to mingle with these generous young men, catch their inspiration, and bear with them some humble part in ridding the country from the mal-administration of the party in power at Washington. He alluded to the two historic names that are blended together in this institution, and spoke eloquently of the fitness of wreathing with the name of WASHINGTON that of the son of 'Light-horse Harry,' who was the trusted lieutenant of the Father of his Country in war, his firm friend and counselor in peace, and his eloquent eulogist on his death. *The youth of the country can find no better models than George Washington and R. E. Lee.* Let them study their characters and imitate their virtues. He clearly and earnestly set forth that in a country like ours—of wide, extended territory, untold resources, and conflicting interests—the only hope for the liberties of the people is to *strenuously insist the doctrine of State rights* as taught by the fathers of the Republic; that liberty perishes under a consolidated Government, and the rights of the States must be preserved. He drew a vivid picture of the departures from this well-established doctrine by the party in power, which have been utterly regardless of the Constitution, and are ready to do anything to keep themselves in power. The remedy for our real and threatened ills is to turn out the present rulers, and put better men into office. This is a work of patient effort—not of arms, but of reason, moral courage, and energy. The people must awake, change their present rulers, and put in their stead men who love country and liberty. He appealed to the young men who are, in time, to control the country to enter upon the good work of restoring our lost liberties, and to be active, assiduous and unwearied in their efforts. He was now but a feeble old man, born in a neighboring State, yet taught from childhood to love Virginia and her institutions; but he pledged himself to devote his remaining days and strength to rescuing the country from the lawless desperadoes who now control it. He wanted the young men to rally around him, and Virginia, true to her historic past, her present and future interests, her daughters of the West, and the cause of righteousness and truth, to lead, now as of yore, the van.

Mr. DAVIS retired amid vociferous cheers, *which were renewed when the band struck up Dixie.*

Ex-Gov. LETCHER, who was in the crowd, was loudly called for, and literally forced up on the balcony. After several humorous hits, which elicited loud applause, the Governor expressed his great pleasure in listening to his venerable friend from Kentucky. If he had made such a speech he might have landed in the old Capitol Prison again—and he was not certain that it would be safe now to indorse it, but he would, as a venture, indorse it, and express his hearty concurrence in its sentiments. He *was heart and soul a Virginian*, and he *wanted these good old Virginia doctrines revived and agitated* until they once more prevail in the land.

Col. R. PENDLETON, State Senator from Botetourt, was called out, and made a brief, stirring response. "For weary years we have been accustomed to speak in bated breath, and we rejoiced that the time has now come when we may boldly speak out our true sentiments. He hailed in this the first streaks of the day-dawn to come. He alluded to his opposition to sending the Virginia Commissioners to Philadelphia, and said that when the measure was finally carried he wanted the committee to be composed of three Ex-Governors of this ancient Commonwealth—WISE, LETCHER and SMITH—who should go to 'Independence Hall,' hold up their fettered hands, shake their manacles in the faces of the grand Committee of Arrangements, and tell them what kind of 'independence' Virginia has now to be thankful for."

### A Steam-Boat Willfully Burned at New-Orleans.

*From the New-Orleans Bee, April 27.*

On the 28th of March last, the steamer *Belle of Alton*, lying at the head of Washington-street, was destroyed by fire. She was insured for $80,000, and circumstances which became known led to the suspicion that she was intentionally destroyed to defraud the insurance offices. The Police, therefore, instituted an investigation, and suspicion fell upon JOSEPH HIXON, the mate of the boat, who was arrested and made a confession which induced the arrest of W. W. MARSH, the engineer of the boat, who arrived here last night, and was at once committed to jail. HIXON states that he set fire to the boat, having been instructed to do it by MARSH, who is part owner, who said the other owners wished the vessel destroyed, as she was earning nothing and was eating herself up, and who gave him $100 for the act, and promised him $200 more. Who the other owners are has not transpired yet.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The only changes that have been made in the Naval Office since Hon. A. H. LAFIN superseded Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL are the following: ROBERT ETHERIDGE, appointed chief clerk, vice R. C. ANTHONY, resigned, and ROBERT K. MURRAY, appointed clerk at $1,600, vice HENRY MERRILL, deceased. No changes have been made in the Appraisers department.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Surgeon MCDONNELL from the Fourteenth District to the Seventh; Surgeon SWAN from the Tenth to the Fourteenth, and Surgeon WATERMAN from the Seventh to the Tenth. Sergt. JOSEPH WHITEMAN was transferred from the Thirty-second Precinct to the Twenty-third, and Policeman THOS. MURRAY, of the Second Precinct, was retired on account of physical disability.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth that the range of the barometer was 1.74, and that of the thermometer 27.2. April 27, rain from 7½ A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, 1.03 inches. April 24, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .27 inches. Total amount of water for week, 1.30 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,115 miles.

The paving of Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street has been completed. The avenue is macadamized and opened to the public travel to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, making a direct communication by that street with McComb's Dam road, during the closing of Harlem-lane for improvements.

The Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company stated yesterday that there was no truth in the report promulgated at San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company were in treaty with his company for the purchase of steamers and franchises, for the purpose of creating a monopoly and raising the fares on both routes.

Yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. CAMPBELL, of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Judge SHANDLEY caused the arrest of PATRICK HARDING, a blacksmith, living at the corner of Spring and Mulberry streets, who deliberately knocked a horse's eye out with a heavy cart-rung.

It has been finally resolved to uniform the inspectors of amateurs, and Secretary BOUTWELL has requested Collector MURPHY to designate the dress which in his opinion will be most appropriate. It will probably be of blue cloth, with buttons similar to those worn by the officers of the revenue service.

The May term of the Court of General Sessions was opened before Judge BEDFORD yesterday. The gentlemen announced to attend the said terms were discharged. A Grand Jury having been empaneled for the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A number of minor cases were disposed of and the Court adjourned.

MARGARET BUTLER, aged thirty-six, was found, yesterday, dead in her room, at No. 69 Eldridge-street. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and a verdict of death from apoplexy was returned. Her husband, who had been arrested on suspicion of causing her death, was, therefore, discharged from custody.

The German patriots of '48 resolved, yesterday, to have their festival at Jones' Wood on Monday, May 22. Gens. SIGEL and WEBER were appointed marshals of the procession. Mr. FREDERICK HECKER, of Missouri, will be invited to deliver the oration.

The answer of the members of the late firm of NEVINS, KETCHUM, SON & CO., in the suit brought against them by banks and manufacturing companies, was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court yesterday. It denies that the defendants endeavored to mislead their creditors, or knew of EDGAR B. KETCHUM's embezzlement two months before his defalcation.

A meeting of the vault-owners of the New-York City Marble Cemetery in Second-street, was held yesterday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Wm. M. Allen, Chas. J. Howell, Thomas Fleming, Wm. H. Treadwell, Anson Baker.

The Unitarians of this neighborhood held their Spring Conference this week at Harlem. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach the opening sermon this evening. A number of distinguished clergymen are expected to take part in the meetings.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON has been presented with a necklace and gold medal by the French Aid Committee, in testimony of appreciation of her efforts in behalf of her suffering countrymen.

Judge BENEDICT opened the United States Court yesterday for the May term, called the calendar of jury cases, made assignments for the term, and no case being ready for trial, adjourned the Court for the day.

WM. MORTON, of No. 441 First-avenue, was committed for examination yesterday by United States Commissioner SEMMES, on a charge of dealing in the lottery business without payment of the special tax.

The total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the relief of the French is $138,800 62.

### BROOKLYN.

SHERMAN P. SABIN has been appointed a special agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals in Brooklyn, in place of WM. A. YOUNG, removed. The office of the Society is at No. 262 Washington near Tillary-street.

The nineteenth annual report of the "Church Charity Foundation," prepared by Rev. Messrs. MARVIN, PADDOCK and CLYDE, has just been issued. The receipts during the past year amounted to $6,464 03, and the expenditures to $6,754 72. The institution supports forty-nine children and twenty aged women. The value of the real estate belonging to the Foundation is estimated at $100,000.

The Board of Health will meet on Thursday afternoon and examine the charges in detail made by Mr. HENRY BERGH against the keepers of cattle-pens in the Eastern District. It was expected that the work would have been completed yesterday, but, owing to the absence of several members, the Board simply met and adjourned.

By the annual report of the Fire Department we find that there were 364 fires in the City during the past year, the estimated loss by which was $622,300. The expenses of the Department for the year amount to $350,000.

The Supervisor at Large, Mr. OSBORNE, has approved the resolution of the Board to rent the Court-house property for $6,000 a year. The property is worth at least $140,000.

WILLIAM WERNER, a boy ten years of age, while playing at the foot of Twenty-first-street, on Sunday night, fell into the water and was drowned.

### THE LOWER BAY.

There are at present over seventy cases of small-pox in the West Bank Hospital, most of which came from the packet-ship *W. F. Storer*. During the last two weeks ten deaths occurred from this disease, the last one that of a young woman from the Emerald Isle, who died yesterday. This is the first time that patients suffering with small-pox, have been placed on this Island.

The hospital ship now undergoing repairs at the foot of East Twelfth-street, will soon be finished, and take her place in the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, to receive those suffering from cholera or yellow fever.

Island No. 3, at West Bank, is completed, and hospitals will at once be erected upon it, the Legislature having appropriated $200,000 for that purpose.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The store of PAULMIER BROTHERS, at Madison, near the depot, was burned yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, together with the old tavern building adjoining, hitherto occupied as a dwelling by two families, named WARD and GILLAM. The fire started in the woodshed adjoining this building, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The tavern was